The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,799—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 7.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. Tuesday
— BOKHARA ...	2932	500	H. Weighell	...10th July.
L. THAMES ...	3101	750	W. D. Anderson	...17th "
— MALWA ...	2933	500	A. C. Loggin	...24th "
L. INDUS ...	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	...31st "
— GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne	...7th Aug.
L. SIAM ...	3041	500	E. Ashdown	...14th "
— VENETIA ...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	...21st "
L. PEKIN ...	3000	500	A. Symons	...28th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail. And commencing with the departure of 10th July, passengers can be booked fortnightly to Marseilles. The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
RAVENNA ...	3372	600	E. Stewart	...13th July.
ASCONA ...	3128	600	E. G. Stead	...27th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

E. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 13, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ...	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ...	R 520	Including wines.
II do. ...	340	With	II do. ...	350	With
III do. ...	150	food.	III do. ...	155	food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday .... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday .... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 10	
	II do.	do.	70	do.	[illegible]	
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	[illegible]	
	II do.	do.	105	do.	18	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
[illegible]ay, May 19, 1883.

[illegible] NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. [illegible]ULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. [illegible] Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight } charge.
" eight and under twelve } charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)............ 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA ...	G. Ragusin...	2,500	500	28th July.
ORION ...	F. Mahorcich...	2,500	500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS ...	F. Egger...	2,384	450	28th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI......	Rs. 810	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
VORWAERTS ...	F. Egger...	2,384	450	27th July

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 3, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.
MERTON HALL.. Verrill.. 4,100 5[illegible] on or about 15th July

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1883.

Under Special Authority of the GOVERNMENT of India and the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVELLING TICKETS

BY steamer and rail, available for any route, any day, from all principal Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, the RHINE, [illegible]ANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and ALL [illegible] the GLOBE.

[illegible] Agents of the Italian Government THOMAS COOK & SON issue [illegible] Hotel coupons) [illegible]s, Florence, Pisa.

[illegible] berths in steamers, [illegible]gers with Cook's [illegible]ces of their inter- [illegible] Turin, Paris, &c. [illegible]ates with specially [illegible] may be obtained of [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]ACK has THIS [illegible]NER in our FIRM. [illegible]NWALL & Co.

[illegible]TA [illegible]N, [illegible]ACTICE for 10 [illegible] Punjab, has now [illegible] Crawford Market [illegible]sulted daily from

[illegible]DE AND [illegible]NK

[illegible]d GENERAL [illegible] ENGLISH AUC- [illegible] weekly sales every [illegible] to advance upon or

[illegible]reet, [illegible] Apollo-house.
[illegible]ER, Manager.

[illegible]ILWAY COMPANY

[illegible] BOARDS, [illegible] for the supply of [illegible]GS.

[illegible]BENTEAK BOARDS. [illegible]er, with particulars of [illegible]n be obtained upon

[illegible] must state the rate [illegible] at the Locomotive [illegible]ved by the Agent at [illegible] Circle, Fort, Bombay, [illegible]SDAY, the 18th July [illegible] will be received. [illegible]y Tender unless accom- [illegible] in cash or Government [illegible] on the value of contract [illegible] half to be deposited on [illegible] remainder by 5 per cent. [illegible]nts. [illegible]self to accept the lowest

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

[illegible] June, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, 1883, at 1 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, 1883, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1883. Agents.

Rs. 50, RUPEES FIFTY. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s LEVER WATCH, in extra heavy Sterling Silver case, hunting and half-hunting, Keyless action, Guaranteed first-class time-keepers, neat in appearance though durable and strong.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON STATIONERY.

PARCHMENT BANK PAPER
For Inland and Overland Postage.

		Cash prices.
Note Paper size	½ ream	Rs. 0 14
Do. ruled faint	"	" 1 0
Letter Paper size	"	" 1 12
Do. ruled faint	"	" 2 6
Oblong Envelopes	hundred	" 1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best Condiment of its kind in India.

Per bottle, cash Re. 1.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen R[illegible] 22 8[illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle ....Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FANS.
PHOTO FRAMES.
WORK-BOXES.
HAND BAGS.
ALBUMS.
BLOTTING BOOKS.
WRITING DESKS.
GOLD JEWELLERY.
SILVER JEWELLERY.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGARETTE CASES.
SILVER CHEROOT CASES.
SILVER MATCH BOXES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
BRITISH OAK WARE.

On sale at
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at an early date, to be notified hereafter, by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, for a contract for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Commissariat Department at Poona for the calendar year 1884. The Hay to be supplied by Contractors without reference to Government Coorums.

C. SWINHOE, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.
AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.
A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large Income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M'LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 10 0	6 0
		Light with good flavour.		
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ...	... 10 0	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 0	7 8 ...	PETIT MEDOC ...	... 13 0	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 16 0	9 8
		Full bodied, of high character and flavour.		
21 0	11 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE	... 21 0	11 8
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE	... 26 0	14 8
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX	... 32 0	17 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	... 170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY

42, PALL MALL, LONDON. (*LATE VINER*) LATHAM & Co., ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AND ADMIRALTY,
MANUFACTURERS of keyless half Chronometer WATCHES, suitable for rough wear and all climates.
CHIMING MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, TURRET, CHURCH AND HOUSE CLOCKS.
Repairs forwarded to England by each mail and promptly attended to.
Goods supplied from stock in Bombay at London Prices.

THE BEER FOR INDIA. DRAUGHT ALE.

FOR many years past the public, finding English Beer too heavy for consumption in the Hot Climate of India, have resorted to German, Vienna, Lager and other foreign Beers as being lighter beverages. In order to supply this want,

MESSRS. LEWIS AND RIDLEY, the well-known Brewers of LEAMINGTON, have now exported to Bombay their ROYAL CROWN INDIA PALE ALE,

A light and refreshing Beer, which will undoubtedly soon become the leading brand of English Ale in India and the Colonies. It is brewed from the very best malt, and a trial will convince any connoisseur in Ale that it justly merits being called

THE BEER FOR INDIA.

In order to place it within the reach of all, and so to secure for it a wide reputation, the Importers have priced it as low as they possibly could.

Every Household can now, at a small cost, have a supply of Draught Ale always at command, which is a new feature in the

BEER TRADE OF INDIA.

Draught Ale, 6 gallons, at Re. 1-12 per imperial gallon	... ...	...Rs. 10 8 0
Hire of Cask and Lock Tap	... ...	... " 0 4 0
This quantity is equal to 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.		Rs. 10 12 0

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, FORT.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS AND LEGGINGS.

	Credit, Rs.	as.	Cash. Rs.	as.
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	7	8	6	12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	18	8	16	12
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same materials as the Coats above mentioned	25	0	22	8
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, Ventilated	3	0	2	12
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings, per pair	5	8	5	0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	7	8	6	12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide... ... per yard	4	8	4	0
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide... "	6	8	5	14

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

Credit Rs. 14-0, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 22-8 each.
Cash Rs. 12-12, Rs. 14-0, Rs. 16-12, and Rs. 20-8 ,,

	Credit. Rs.	as.	Cash. Rs.	as.
Black Cotton Umbrellas, strongly made	4	8	4	2
White Cotton Sun Umbrellas, lined with green	5	8	5	0

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING EXCEPT FOR GLOVES WHEN IN SEPARATE TIN BOXES.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, and East street, Poona.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS. BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

THE STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD ESTABLISHMENT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO. have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public in general that they will in all cases guarantee their GOLD JEWELLERY to be Standard 18-Carat Gold. Therefore, no disappointment need be apprehended by those who wish to invest in such articles from our Establishment.

We have at present a magnificent Assortment of LADIES' DEMI-SUITS from the Chaste Plain Gold at Rs. 35 to the most magnificent articles studded with Diamonds and other precious Stones at Rs. 850—a variety at once brilliant in the extreme and suitable to the taste, &c., of all.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
43, Esplanade-roa[d] BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY t M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO

BOATING, CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

	Rs. a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers..........	50 0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE suit as above..........	45 0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above..........	30 0
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above..........	35 0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, extra shrunk..........	[illegible]
WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS..........	2 0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine..........	3 8
ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS..........	[illegible]
BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS..........	[illegible]
POLO or FOOTBALL JERSEYS, striped red or blue..........	9 8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WORKS—MODY BAY, NEAR H. M.'s MINT.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

We are prepared to execute orders for plain or ornamental Castings and single Castings up to 5 tons in weight.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

FOR STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are sured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE") (Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET. Blended) Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

OWING to the line being under water between SACHIN and KEIN, coaching and goods traffic from stations south of Sachin will only be booked to Sachin, and from stations north of Kein will only be booked south as far as Kein until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of five lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD and two lakhs of AINWOOD Permanent Way CHAIR KEYS. Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen, and specifications and forms of tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (noon), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, [illegible] June, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate in Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 7th day of July, 1883, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed by the Shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on 20th June, 1883:—

"That in the first paragraph of the 128th Article of Association of the Company there be substituted for the word 'shall' the word 'may,' and that next after the word 'following' there be inserted the words 'or either of the following,' and that in Clause (b) of the same Article the words being 'less' and 'than' be struck out, and that there be inserted in the said Clause next after the word 'not' the word 'exceeding.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR [illegible],
[illegible]

Bombay, 2[illegible] June 1883.

NEW ADVERTIS

V. R.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS.
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY, 1883.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3-30.
GRAND MATINEE FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
Theatre otherwise engaged.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY.
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
See Monday's *Gazette.*

TICKETS.

	Rs.	As.
Boxes	12	0
Stalls	3	0
Second	2	0
Pit	1	0
Back	0	8

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD.

HARRY LYNCH, Manager.
ROBERT LYNCH, Stage Manager.
PROFESSOR STATHAM, Musical Director.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within six hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 800 lbs. per 1½ inch square block.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

NOTICE.

IF you wish to buy a good and serviceable ENGLISH-MADE WATCH by Messrs. ROTHERHAM & SONS, London, similar to those of Dents', McCabes', and Jones', and much cheap in price, either Gold or Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting and Open Case, for Lady or Gentleman, with and without key, Pray see them, before buying, at

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Railway Station, vacated by W. Merrett, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, a BUNGALOW on the Mount-road, Mazagon, now occupied by W. H. Hussey, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that DONA ANTONIA DE FONTES E SANTOS has CONTRACTED to SELL her DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES to Mr. CHARLES COOK. All that piece or parcel of land or fazundary ground standing thereon, situate and lying without the Fort of Bombay at Churney Wady Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 13, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Joaquim DeSouza, on the west by the house of Jose F. De Souza, on the north by the Churney Wady Lane, and on the south by the house of Rustomjee Cowasjee. Any person or persons having any claim or demand upon the said property by way of mortgage, sale and inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the said purchaser at his residence at Kevel-street, house No. 68, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the said property will be transferred on the name of the said purchaser without regard to such claim.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1883. CHARLES COOK

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES,
White Seal,

Offered as a fair good specimen of Sherry, fit for ordinary luncheon and dinner purposes, possessing body and flavor, and warranted to be genuine Xerez Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.

VINO DE PASTO.

A good medium Sherry, selected from among the best produce of the district of Xerez de la Frontera. It possesses all the characteristics of a sound Sherry, and is well suited for the dinner table or whenever a good glass of Sherry is required. Rs. 24 per dozen.

MANZANILLA.

A similar Sherry to the above, but differing in colour; rich in appearance, good in body, excellent in flavor, and pleasantly stimulating. A wine for general use and recommended for the luncheon or dinner table. Rs. 26 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO.

A delicate, soft wine, translucent in appearance, pure, clean and moderately dry. Admirably suited for the use of dyspeptic persons, who require a wine acceptable to the palate, nourishing to the system, and with no tendency to promote acidity. A generous and yet a light wine. One to be selected when Sherry is ordered by the medical adviser. Rs. 33 per dozen.

MARSALA.

The Sician Sherry. Marsala in soil and climate very much resembles Xerez. This is a useful pleasant wine of considerable body. Rs. 15 per dozen.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of the delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE PRINCE OF
NOTICE OF EXT

NOTICE is hereb
ORDINARY G
PRINCE OF WALES P
be held at the registere
Rampart Row, within th
DAY, the 14th day of Jul
noon, when the subjoined
R

"That the conditions c
Memo. of Association of
follows, viz:—
"That each of the existing
Rs. 2,500 each, be sub-divide
of Rs. 500 each."
The TRANSFER BOOKS of
CLOSED from 7th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1883.

RAIN GAUGES,
RAIN GAUGES.

A LARGE SUPPLY at hand. Are very accurate. Made of Copper only, and are more Durable than those made of Japanned Tin.
Rs. 12, complete.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.
CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative properties in Cholera and Diarrhœa. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in case of emergency and when beyond the reach of prompt medical aid.
Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.
Per bottle As. 8, 14 and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.
Per tin, Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Moorarjee Poonja, and on account and risk of mortgagor Mr. Runchordass Ookerda—

2 Shares, Nos. 1159 and 2219, of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SALE OF BUILDINGS IN THE WORLEE FORT.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Worlee Fort—the materials of buildings in the Worlee Fort.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A large consignment of Kangra Valley tea of various sorts.

2 cases hardware, 1 American cooking stove, 1 case electro-plated tea sets, fruit spoons and forks, &c.

5 cases Bohemian glass scent bottles in great varieties, 13 crates of crockeryware, 10 cases of glassware, such as liquor and wine glasses, decanters, pickle jars, &c., 10 casks of lotas chimneys and parain globes, 1 case saphron, 1 cottage piano.

By order of the mortgagee, Bai Goolbai, the wife of Limjee Dadabhoy Panday, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Cooverbai, the wife of Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Dhondy—

A collection of silk wearing apparels, such as silk and gold bordered sarees, trousers, jackets, and lot of silverware, 1 diamond earrings and emerald ring.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 49th Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, 1883, a CASH BONUS applicable to the REDUCTION of FIFTY PER CENT. of premium in all participating Policies, six years in force, was again DECLARED. The present is the twentieth year continuously in which the Reduction has amounted to fifty per cent.

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th June, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A large MUSICAL BOX playing 12 "Sankey and Moody's" popular Hymns, TO BE SOLD cheap.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are far superior to all extant, and are yet so moderately priced as to be within the reach of persons of moderate means, by their unexceptionably easy terms of payment, particulars of which can be learnt at their Head Office in India, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a roan Australian HORSE, a useful hack.

AUCTION SALE of the late Dr. Cody's valuable household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., at Malabar Hill, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

8 ANNAS MEAL daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Chops, steak, Cromeskys joint (curry). Board and Lodging Rs. 50; Boarding Rs. 35, at Bombay Hotel, Fort.

PRUNES for stewing just received, also fresh Oilmanstores, per s.s. Peshawur. Apply CASH STORES, Fort Market and Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON by Kesterton, Rs. 700, and light miniature BROUGHAM, Rs. 400. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

DANISH BUTTER, FINEST.—A small shipment in 1 lb. tins just received, 10 As. per tin. Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, filters, cooking stoves, bathing tubs, garden tools, pumps, chaff cutters, gram crushers, lawn mowers, &c.—Hormusjee & Co., opposite Bank of Bombay.

TAFFEE love! be not disheartened. I am happy. Try Kemp's VIVONE for your languid spirits.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS.—The CHALLENGE advertised by me at Pyramids has been ACCEPTED by Mr. Frank Stuart, and the MATCH was to have been played this evening, but is POSTPONED till further notice in consequence of Mr. Stuart's indisposition. Pool at 9 p.m. FRED. BRIDGER.

FRESH TASMANIA APPLES in cases of from 9 to 12 dozens. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

SHIRTS.—Our new designs are now opened out. Patterns and measurement instructions post free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

COMFORTABLE Boarding and Lodging for Families. Also Breakfast, Tiffin, and Dinners at any time. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Hoffich, No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a small consignment of FISHING TACKLE, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, BRITISH OAK WORKS, SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER, and PERFUMERY.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

THE QUARTERLY RECORD of Church Work in the Diocese of Bombay, 21 pages, No. 1, will be published July 15th. The annual subscription one rupee, should be sent to Major SPARKS, Apollo st., Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a COOK for the Head Quarter Mess, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Wages, Rs. 60 per month. None but a thorough good Cook need apply. Address to MESS PRESIDENT, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Ahmednuggur.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Brothers. Will be sold singly to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Abkari Act, Periodical Steam Vessel Survey Act, Port Trust Act, Price Rs. interleaved, Rs. —Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut, BACON & HAM, Sandwich &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

E, LONDON,
D 1710.
on Merchandise, Warehouse
their contents, in Bombay and
rates.
the local Agents, and paid with
lity.
L, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
ve been APPOINTED AGENTS of
above Company, and are prepared to take
KS on every description of insurable property in
nd the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

NOTICES.

C. V. D'SOUZA, who has lately returned from Cape Town, announces to the public that he has OPENED a COACH-FACTORY at Girgaum Back Road, near the Cawasjee Patel Tank. Undertakes to execute orders promptly and carefully at very moderate rates. A trial is solicited.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of TEMPLE BAR having CHANGED HANDS, the Present Manager begs to announce to the Public that, with his past experience in Bombay, he is enabled to make the following great reductions without detriment to quality of articles supplied:—

BREAKFASTS,	TIFFINS,	DINNERS,
Rs. 0-12-0.	Rs. 1-0-0.	Rs. 1-8-0.

BOARDERS BY THE MONTH Rs. 40 ONLY.

The Manager hopes that his endeavours to meet a long and much felt want will be responded to by his numerous patrons and friends, more especially since he has sent for from Europe expressly for Temple Bar a string band consisting of nine Lady, and six Gentlemen, Musicians, all of acknowledged skill.

The entire arrangements have also been remodelled and the Manager has the pleasure to state that nothing but the best of everything will in future be the order of the day.

EDMUND FUCHS, Manager.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	,,	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,600,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	,,	750
Do. fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each.			,,	1,200
Do.	8	do. 500 do.	,,	1,200
Do.	20	do. 500 do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

PHENYLE.

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS OR MORE.
Invaluable for Hospital, Surgical, Medical, Veterinary and Domestic purposes.
SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID.
Costs less than four pie per gallon for many Sanitary Purposes.
Cheap, Harmless, Clean, Convenient, Refreshing, Rapid, Effective.
See Testimonials from all parts of the world.
(Patented in Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.)
Awarded "Especial Merit" Medal by "The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain;" "Premium Diploma" at "International Dairy Fair," New York City; "Diploma" of "New England Agricultural Society," and "Special First Premium" at Pennsylvania State Fair.
Sold in bottles, at As. 5, As. 8, As. 10 and Rs. 3
In tins and drums, ½, 1, 2, and 5 gallons.
Rupees 4 7 13 30

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ART POTTERY, Plaques, Tiles, Vases, Flower Pots, &c., &c., for painting, in various shapes and colours. Hand-books to China Painting, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for the art. Plaques nd Tiles from 8 annas each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver open faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; or with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.

SPECIALITY WATCH, the same as above, without seconds dial, in a plain Silver Hunting Case, double back, Rs. 35. Same watch, in engine-turned case, Rs. 38. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STAR OF MY NIGHT Serenade, by Alfred Plumpton, No. 1 in B flat, compass E to G, No. 2 in G, compass C sharp to E. Free by post Re. 1-8. A charming, plaintive melody. Just published. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

TERRA-COTTA and PARIAN STATUARY. A choice assortment from the best reproductions of celebrated works. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PICTURES.—The largest Stock in India, comprising Oleos, Lithographs, Chromos, Photographs, Water-colours and Oil-paintings, framed and unframed, Scraps for Albums, and Screens. Pictures cleaned and restored. Frames made to any design. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TABLE ORNAMENTS.—An immense stock to choose from, consisting of Barbatine and Majolica ware, Lava Glass and China ware, articles for presentation. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TABLE EASELS for Pictures, Miniatures, Photographs, China and Terra-Cotta paintings, from Re. 1 to Rs. 15 each.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each, Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always in hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price lists free by post. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Presidents and Secretaries of Military Bands will find every requisite for Military Bands, at our Establishment. Illustrated and detailed Catalogues sent free on application. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ORGANINAS AND ORGUINETTES.—The most varied assortment of the best and newest kinds on view, with a large stock of the most popular music.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Fifty or sixty boxes always in stock. Two tune boxes, Rs. 12 to large boxes at Rs. 550. Some splendid boxes playing Native Music. Detailed lists free. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS from the genuine old established firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of iron frame and case. We invite inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass. Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated complete, Rs. 21. SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PAR

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£220,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	..
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	...

MOSELLE.

Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	..
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	..
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25

ITALIAN WINES.
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & BAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 20 0	..
Vin Grugustinsseux	,, 20 0	..
Barolo	,, 22 0	..
Nebiolo	,, 22 0	..
Montorte Wine	,, 24 0	..
Vin Tinet Bianco	,, 26 0	..

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, ..	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 21 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	..
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
St. Julien	,, 25 0	..

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	–
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	,, 30 0	–
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s ** Cognac	,, 26 0	–
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 34 0	–

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	..

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Vin d'Haris (Bitters)	,, 39 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
,, Superior	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes	,, 8 0	..
	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	6 0

SUMMER DRINKS—SUPERIOR.

	per doz. pints.	
Currant Syrup	,, 6 0	Nett Cash.
Cherry do.	,, 6 0	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	Nett Cash.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin	2 4	
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb.	0 12	
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)		2 8	
Do. do. (small ,,)		1 8	
Sausaischen, (Small Sausages)		1 8	
Ramhwurste, (Smoked ,,)		1 0	
Saussischen (Small Sausages)		1 8	
Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine)		1 12	

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
[illegible]

, 1883.

MOON.
12th, 6h. 10·6m. p.m.
20th, 8h. 22·2m. a.m.
27th, 5h. 4·7m. a.m.

Days.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 7	Sheridan died, 1816.	5 30	6 39	0 43m 1 18a	6 41m 7 31a
Sun. 8	7th Sunday after Trinity. Oxford Trinity term ends. Edmund Burke died, 1796.	5 30	6 39	1 25m 1 52a	7 21m 8 10a
Mon. 9	English Mail expected per s.s. Ravenna* Bandora Collision Inquiry.	5 31	6 39	2 6m 2 25a	7 57m 8 30a
Tu. 10		5 31	6 39	2 48m 3 0a	8 31m 9 32a
Wed. 11	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 31	6 39	3 33m 3 36a	9 5m 10 16a
Thr. 12	Cyprus ceded to the British, 1878.	5 32	6 39	4 25m 4 11a	9 43m 11 5a
Fri. 13	Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.	5 32	6 39	5 28m 4 55a	10 45m — —

* Left Aden at noon on the 3rd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermons. Hymns 229 and 291.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 277 and 12.
Anthem.—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
Offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 230, 197, and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 221, 238, and 228.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 427, 207, and 274.
Anthem—"Lord of all power and might."
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 271, 172, and 379.
Anthem—"O, Praise the Lord."

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 180, 260, and 316.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 8.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's service and Catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be service on board the s.s. Fern Holme, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 11 a.m.
Meeting for Relief of Surat Sufferers, at Mr. D. M. Petit's, 3 p. m.
Bellringers' Matinee, Gaiety Theatre, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting, Parsee Justices, Mazagon Castle, 5-15 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Slieve Donard, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rothesay (s), for Amsterdam; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee; Darlington (s), Malta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Corinth entered, and s. s. Castlegate left, the dock yesterday.

LOSS OF A GOLD CHAIN.—Hurjilal Bapoojee reported to the police on Thursday last that his little daughter had dropped a gold neck-chain, valued at Rs. 50, on the staircase of a house in Munordas-lane, Fort.

INDIAN RACING GUIDE.—We have received from Messrs. Newman and Co., Ld., Calcutta, a copy of their "Indian Racing Guide," containing, to quote the title-page, "a full and authentic record of every race meeting in India during the season 1882-83."

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Goolam Hoosein Goolam Ally, a back-buggy driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle, on the night previous, on Erskine-road, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Wallee, a woman. He was fined Rs. 10.

A RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Thacordass Tejbhandass Marwaree was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, for defrauding the railway company by giving a wrong declaration of goods tendered at the G. I. P. Railway station at Waree-bunder for despatch to Peshawur. Mr. Shevsunker, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused; and Mr. Inspector Jeffries conducted the case on behalf of the railway police.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Breach Candy-road, on the body of Venkatesh Atmaram, aged thirty-nine years. Deceased had held no employment for the last three months. He was addicted to drink, and was very much involved in debt. On the previous evening he deliberately jumped into a well, and was drowned. The jury found a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide.

FRAUDULENT TRADESMEN.—Mooljee Govindjee and Mohunjee Jaith, retail dealers in grocery, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan—prisoner No. 1 of having in his possession one false measure of capacity and four false weights, and prisoner No. 2 of having in his possession two false weights. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other was fined Rs. 20, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS IN THE FORT.—Dr. Dudley, residing in one of the block of buildings adjoining the Fort fire-brigade station, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft of Rs. 60 in currency notes from a large box in his bed-room. The key of the box had been lying about the room, and it is supposed that a servant, during his master's absence, had stolen the notes.—Ragoonath Tatia, employed in the Government Central Press, reported to the police on the same day that on Wednesday last he lost in the press premises a handkerchief, in one corner of which were fastened two gold finger-rings, valued at Rs. 19.

ASSAULT.—Guffoor Saboor was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Oomer Azamkhan, on the night previous, at Bhistee Mhola. The prisoner, it appears, while under the influence of liquor, was refused a rupee by his mother, whereupon he got upon the parapet wall of the balcony of his house, stating that he would commit suicide by throwing himself off the balcony. The mother raised an alarm, and the complainant came up and seized the prisoner, who assaulted him and his father. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200, in his own recognizance, to keep the peace for a period of six months.

GAIETY THEATRE.—The Lynch family of bell-ringers, instrumentalists, and vocalists, who are now on a tour round the world, have visited Bombay and opened a short season at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening. In the course of their visit to the Australasian Colonies, the company enjoyed the patronage of Sir James Fergusson, when he was Governor of New Zealand. Bell-ringing, though in high favour in Europe, is a novelty in India, and the Lynch family are, we believe, the only companologists who have as yet appeared before a Bombay audience. They manipulate the bells skilfully and dexterously, and the effect produced is pleasing to the ear. The programme also includes pianoforte solos, comic songs, character sketches, &c., concluding with the farce "The Judge's Substitute."

DAMAGE BY LOCUSTS.—We hear that the ryots in the Khed talooka of the Rutnagherry District are in great distress on account of the damage done to the grain crops by locusts, and they look to Mr. Crawford, the Commissioner S. D., for the introduction of some relief works.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NATIVE TRAVELLER.—Our readers already know that Mr. Kassinath P. Gadgill returned from Aden unexpectedly. We now learn that Mr. Gadgill suffered from sea-sickness from the very day he left the Bombay harbour, and was so bad that the Doctor pronounced him unfit to proceed further on the day the steamer arrived at Aden. Mr. Gadgill was detained in the hospital at Aden for a week, where he recovered, and when he was anxious to proceed to England, but he was compelled, under medical advice, not to cross the Red Sea, as the heat there was of the unbearable character. Having obtained a certificate to this effect, the Agent of the P. and O. Company at Aden, in consideration of his having paid a full first-class passage to England, allowed Mr. Gadgill to return to Bombay free of charge. On the return journey Mr. Gadgill again suffered very much, but he is now doing well.—*Poona Observer.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police C Bhana, a coachman in the service of A Lalljee, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to charge preferred against him by Rama Y coachman in the service of Dr. La driving his master's carriage on the 3rd on the Esplanade-road, in a rash and ne manner, and thereby causing damage to t riage of Dr. Langley. Mr. Mooljee Bhowa solicitor, appeared for the accused.

Rama Yemajee, the complainant, deposed on the evening of the 3rd instant he was driv Mrs. and Miss Langley home from band-stand. On the way he heard a c up rapidly from behind. The accused w his horse in order to pass Dr. Langley's carri and soon after the carriages collided. Some da was caused to Dr. Langley's carriage, but nately no injury was sustained by the two though they were naturally extremely fri at the occurrence.

Two ghorawallahs in Dr. Langley's employ corroborated the statement of the complainant in material points, and further stated that there was no rain falling at the time the collision took place, and that the master of the accused was in the carriage (a brougham) at the time of the collision.

Mr. Mooljee, for the defence, admitted the collision, but stated that his client's horse had shied at an accumulation of rain-water on the road. He denied that there had been any cracking of a whip, and urged that the collision was a mere accident. The accused had been in the service of his master for the last seventeen years, and during that long period he had not been charged with furious driving.

Ameerchund Lalljee, the master of the accused, stated that he was in the carriage at the time of the collision. He did not hear the cracking of a whip. His order to the coachman was never to drive fast.

Dr. Langley was present in court, and intimated to his worship that the case was not brought with a view of getting damages, but to put a stop to fast driving.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said the evidence was very clear against the accused, who evidently was driving the carriage in a rash and negligent manner in order to pass Dr. Langley's carriage. His worship further remarked that he had often noticed carriages, at that hour of the night, returning from the bandstand at a fast pace, and had for this reason frequently avoided that route. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 25. Rs. 15 of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation for the damages done to Dr. Langley's carriage.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge.)

LANG, MOIR AND COMPANY *vs.* L. SINGER AND COMPANY.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 2,277-10-7, loss sustained by the defendants' breach of contract. On the 5th March last the defendants contracted with the plaintiffs to ship one thousand tons of wheat or seeds for carriage from Bombay to Hull, paying freight at thirty-five shillings per ton and full freight for any portion not shipped. The defendants having failed to perform the contract, the plaintiffs, after giving due notice, relet the above freight on account of the defendants at thirty-one shillings and three pence per ton, thereby sustaining loss of Rs. 2,277-10-7.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs and proved the facts. He abandoned Rs. 277-10-7 in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the court.

His honour passed a decree for Rs. 2,000, with costs.

ISSOOFALLY ABDOOLALLY *vs.* RANGELDAS BHOKANDAS.

MR. DAVUR, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,380-9-6, damages sustained on account of the defendant's breach of contract under circumstances fully reported in a previous issue of the *Bombay Gazette.*

His honour gave judgment yesterday, saying that he did not think that the action could be maintained in the name of the present plaintiff. The shipping order, he held, was not a contract, but was some evidence in the nature of a contract between the parties; and that being so, the proper parties to sue must be Ibrahim Noordin and Company. His honour then rehearsed the facts of the case, and commenting on the evidence, remarked that he should have expected incontrovertible evidence; but that the evidence which been brought was of the weakest nature He concluded thus:—On the grounds that in this case ought to have been Ibra and Company, and that the evidence that any twist belonging to the plain side the s.s. Plain Miller prior December, the plaintiff's case must The suit was accordingly dismis to the defendant, Rs. 135.

HIGH COURT—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs, as administrators of the will of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, sued the first defendant and Hormusjee Cursetjee, co-administrator of the will, to recover from the first defendant Rs. 2,50,000 as damages sustained by the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee by reason of the wrongful acts of the first defendant; or asking, in the alternative, that it may be declared that the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 are not applicable to the toddy-trees growing upon the lands of the villages of Bhandoop, Navoor, and Canjurum; or that, so far as applicable, they are *ultra vires* and void. Mr. Jardine, the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the first defendant.

Mr. Budroodin opened the pleadings. The plaint stated that, on the 7th September, 1803, Mr. W. Simpson, Collector of Salsette, acting on behalf of the late East India Company, granted to Mr. Luke Ashburner the villages abovenamed upon the terms, *inter alia*, that no tax or duty should be laid upon the toddy drawn from the trees or upon the trees themselves. By various mesne assignments and devises, the villages, with the rights appurtenant thereto, became vested in the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner. He died on the 9th February, 1875, and the plaintiffs and the second defendant, Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, are the administrators of his estate. In violation of the exemption contained in the grant of the 7th September, 1803, the Collector of Tanna, on the 1st January, 1879, wrongfully and improperly deprived the plaintiffs of their right to draw toddy from the trees growing upon the lands of the said villages without a licence and without payment of duty to Government, and of their right to sell such toddy or use it without such a licence. Government relied upon the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act (Act 5 of 1878); but the plaintiffs contended that the Act did not justify the Government in depriving the plaintiffs of their right. The plaintiffs also contended that, if the provisions of the Act purported to deprive them of their right, they were *ultra vires* and void. On the 24th January, 1879, the Collector of Tanna prevented the plaintiffs from drawing toddy from the trees and taking any steps to use or sell such toddy. The defendant Hormusjee Cursetjee, although he had been requested, refused to join the plaintiffs in bringing the suit. The estate of Cursetjee Cowasjee had by the wrongful acts complained of sustained damages which the plaintiffs estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the relief claimed. He denied the alleged grant to Mr. Luke Ashburner on the terms stated in the plaint, alleging that the tax intended to be remitted by the grant was a tax in the nature of a land revenue tax levied upon certain brab trees growing upon the land comprised in the grant. Even prior to the passing of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, the holders of the land were not exempted from the payment of any duty in the nature of an excise duty upon the trees or the toddy drawn from such trees. It was denied that on the 1st January, 1879, the Collector of Tanna wrongfully and improperly deprived the plaintiffs of any right to draw toddy, &c. At the date in question the Collector gave orders that the plaintiffs should not be allowed to draw toddy, inasmuch as no licenses had been granted to them under the Bombay Abkari Act; and the defendant submitted the Collector was justified in so doing the provisions of the A void. It was submitte
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BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—The building in which the jewellery will be on view at the Exhibition is to form a separate and special annexe. It will be a strongly-built room, and every due precaution will be taken to render it, like Chubbs's safes, fire and burglar proof. The building will be a permanent one, and, after the Exhibition, will be appropriated for the use of the Museum. Many native Princes and Chiefs have promised to send exhibits, and if all promises made are duly fulfilled, this department of the Exhibition will contain a display of jewellery such as, perhaps, has never been seen before.—*Englishman.*

WE have received an interesting communication from the Central Office of the Calcuttta International Exhibition, copies of which have, we believe, been addressed to the representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing community, and the object of which is to win the hearty co-operation of that community in an effort "to re-organise and expand the collections of the Bengal Economic Museum, so as to make them thoroughly representative of the productive resources of India." The thoroughly practical—we might say utilitarian—character of Dr. Watt's proposals should recommend them, not merely to *virtuosi* or curiosity hunters, but to sagacious men of business. While "a collection of art-wares and fabrics, illustrative of native or indigenous industries and an exhaustive collection of raw produce, whether commercially known or not, is being purchased or otherwise obtained through an agency established by the Government of India in every district or sub-division in each presidency or province of India," he suggests the advisability of having European commercial enterprise represented by "a collection of actual trade samples," and it is with a view to this that he solicits the aid of the commercial houses of Bengal. —*Statesman.*

DANGERS OF THE HOOGHLY.—Alfred Coombs, Chief Engineer of the s.s. Duke of Buccleuch, met his death by falling into the river at 3 a.m. on Saturday morning, either from the jetties or from the landing stage at Armenian Ghat. No one appears to have witnessed the accident or to have been at hand to render the unfortunate man any assistance, and no confirmation of his fate was known till his body was picked up several hours afterwards. The frequency of these occurrences which generally pass out of notice with the customary verdict of the Coroner's jury "accidental death by drowning," are little short of a scandal to the port. Any one visiting the jetties in the day time can satisfy himself how easily any man might fall off, many of the gangways to vessels at high or low water. It is needless to point out how the chances of a fall are increased, should a man from any reason be not altogether master of himself. It is high time a reform was introduced, and only guarded gangways allowed; further, every gangway should have a netting spread underneath it. A European police guard should likewise be stationed at the open jetty gates to look after sailors who may require such attention, and see them safely on board their ships. —*Indian Daily News.*

LATE RECEIPT OF MAILS.—The mails from Upper India, Bombay, and Madras were received nearly three hours late on Friday and Saturday last, owing to the late running of the East Indian Railway trains. The delays are due to extensive repairs to the permanent way which requires slow and cautious driving, and to the very heavy traffic at present passing up and down the E. I. R. lines. —*Statesman.*

MEETING AT MONGHYR AGAINST THE RENT BILL.—A Monghyr telegram to the *Englishman*, dated June 30, says:—An influential meeting of landholders on the Rent Bill was held here to-day. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it is subversive of the rights of the landholders; that the reservations clause does not justify its provisions; that the land rights of a large class should not be interfered with without grave necessity, and giving compensation; that no such necessity has been shown to exist, and that the Viceroy be memorialized.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, 1883, was as follows:—Non-Asiatics, males, 3; female, 0; Mixed Races, males, 4; females, 3; Hindoos, males, 67; females, 62; Mahommedans, males, 23; females, 20; other classes, male 0; female 0. The total deaths of all ages were 184, being 99 males and 85 females, showing a death ratio of 17·8 amongst the former, and 30·7 amongst the latter, and both together, 22·1.

THEFT.—A. Cunningham, who stood charged at Calcutta with stealing a coat, hat, a pair of shoes, and a dress, was brought up on remand on Tuesday. Mr. Thomas Godfrey, Manager of the Hotel D'Europe, said that, on the evening of the 28th June last, defendant, in the company of Mr. F. A. Cohen, called at the hotel, and remained there until 10 p.m. When the bill for the drinks taken had been presented, Mr. Cohen, who had no money, offered to leave behind his watch, as guarantee till the next morning, when he said he would send his khansamah with the money and take back the watch. This suggestion was at first refused, but eventually on the defendant taking out the watch from his pocket and handing it over, it was accepted. His Worship here asked how Mr. Cohen's watch managed to get into the defendant's pocket. Witness said that he believed it was entrusted to him by the owner. With regard to this latter fact, Mr. Hard, who was next examined, said that on the evening in question Mr. Cohen and defendant went to his hotel. On seeing the defendant he ordered him out, as also Mr. Cohen, who had placed his watch and chain on the table, and was calling for drink. Drink being refused, he walked out, handing the watch and chain to the defendant, and at the same time remarked something to the effect that he would have drink on it elsewhere. Defendant made no defence, and the Court not hesitating to find him guilty, sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. —*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

AN ABSCONDING TREASURY CLERK ARRESTED.—It will be remembered that about four years ago, Saithoo Rao, late Treasury Bukshee of the Chief Commissioner's Office, absconded with about Rs. 40,000, the property of Government. A warrant was issued, and a reward was offered for his arrest, but his whereabouts could not be discovered. We now learn that the accused has been identified and arrested at Gya, and will shortly be sent to Bangalore, under police escort, to stand his trial.—*Bangalore Post.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.—A correspondent telegraphs to the *Madras Times* from Bangalore, July 1:—Young Butlin, the well-known steeple-chase Jock, who met with an accident at the racecourse yesterday, expired this day at the Bowring Hospital. The *Bangalore Post* gives the following account of the accident:—"It appears that the well-known steeple-chase rider Buckland, whilst going over a wall on the race-course, met with a mishap, his horse *Nimrod*—a spirited animal, the property of Major Hornby—having failed to carry the rider safely over the obstacle. The result was that the animal, after a desperate struggle to recover itself, fell to the ground. The rider was thrown off his seat, and the horse rolled over him. Buckland was severely hurt on the head, and was immediately removed to the Bowring Hospital in an unconscious state."

A SERIOUS DRIVING ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a sad accident occurred to a Sergeant named Johnson, of S. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, which, it is feared, will result fatally. The unfortunate man was driving home in a small bamboo dog-cart, and when near the junction of Castle-street and Brigade-road, drove his pony into the open drain, upsetting his trap. Having got his pony out of this dilemma, and, against the persuasions and entreaties of the residents in that part, the Sergeant determined on re-mounting his rickety trap, and resuming his journey. No sooner had he got seated than he commenced freely to use his whip; the pony would not stand this, so bolted; and on turning Victoria-road the sudden swerve threw the occupant from his seat, his legs caught in the iron work, and thus entangled, he was dragged for some considerable distance until the pony was stopped by a man of the same Battery. The Sergeant was found much injured on being examined by Mr. Apothecary Lawrence, who had him immediately removed to the North Station Hospital.—*Bangalore Post.*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—We hear that Mr. Betts, the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway, will be shortly leaving for England, and it is understood that he does not intend to return to India. Mr. Logan, the Chief Engineer will, it is believed, be appointed Agent and Manager in succession to Mr. Betts.—*Madras Mail.*

EMIGRANTS FOR THE MAURITIUS.—About 8 a.m. this morning, 250 emigrants proceeding to the Mauritius by the barque Coldstream, were marched from the Cassemode Depot to the beach. There were men, women, and children of all castes. Dr. C. G. Conran, the Emigration Agent, superintended the embarkation. Dr. Scott and his assistant also embarked in medical charge of the emigrants. The Coldstream will leave this Port to-morrow evening for her destination.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 23rd to the 29th ultimo, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 210 Hindus, and 29 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 251 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 248. The deaths are thus classified; 40 from small-pox, 5 from measles, 44 from fever, 17 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 133 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·6 per 1,000 per annum.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—A Native correspondent informs us that on Saturday last, a native woman, a resident of Black Town, while returning from Royapettah, met a native man, near the Munro statue, who seemed to be a villager, and a very poor man, and who informed her with great caution that he had picked up a bag containing a pair of gold bangles, worth about Rs. 150, at the Evening Bazaar, the other day, and that he intended to dispose of them secretly at a moderate price, as he was very much in want of money for his subsistence. The woman was anxious to purchase the bangles at a trifling cost, and after viewing them carefully, returned them to the swindler saying that she had no money at present to effect the sale. Whereupon the swindler proposed to exchange his bangles for the jewels she wore on her person, worth about Rs. 70, making a plea at the same time that no bazaar man would suspect him of stealing them, as they were of the type worn by his class of people. The woman consented to the proposal, and gave up all her jewels, and returned to her house with the pair of bangles. On Sunday last she took the bangles to a goldsmith, who returned them to her, as they were only gilt.—*Madras Mail.*

A STRANGE PIECE OF FORGETFULNESS ON THE PART OF A HIGH OFFICIAL:—"R." writes from Ooty to the *Madras Mail*:—"It is said in Ootacamund, that our Secretary to Government (Mr. Master) has been guilty of a curious piece of neglect with regard to a request made by H. E. the Governor, and that a few unpleasant reprimands are consequently in store for him. It will be remembered that Dr. [illegible] went home on three months' leave, partly [illegible] Furnell and partly on business; but we hardly for health, [illegible] not again within the time specified, expected him [illegible] applied to Head-quarters for knowing that he ha[illegible] half pay, of course. H. E. a month's extention, on [illegible] the request, as he the Governor readily granted [illegible] was a good and was aware that Dr. Furnell's object [illegible] taken only entirely disinterested one, and under[illegible] Presi- from the wish to improve the health of the [illegible] dency. He intended visiting different places, for the purpose of making notes of their latest sanitary arrangements, and, if possible, introducing them in Madras and other large towns. But alas for all his philanthropic schemes! our Secretary quite forgot to write home to those in authority, and poor Dr. Furnell, after waiting anxiously to the last moment, was obliged to give it up, and is on his way out, and will [illegible] Sandrock [illegible] long among his [illegible] friends. [illegible] we may have lost a thousand charming ideas which might, when applied to our lake, or the "silvery Cooum" have rendered them less smelly and more healthy. There is no saying what dreadful calamities may not befall us now—and if our Secretary does get a wigging, 'twill be his just reward."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE BODY-GUARD RIOT AT DEHRA.—The trial of the prisoners in this case was concluded before the Sessions Judge at Dehra on Friday last. One sowar, by name Ram Pertab Singh, was found guilty of rioting and of causing grievous hurt, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the preliminary inquiry before the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Laidman, 18 sowars were brought up for trial, but of their number only one was committed to the Sessions Court. Against the rest there was not, in the Magistrate's opinion, sufficient evidence to warrant either conviction or commitment, and they were accordingly discharged. The townspeople of Dehra feel that a great miscarriage of justice has occurred, in that only one man out of a large body of rioters should have been punished.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE MR. T. A. M. GENNOE.—Our issue of the 29th ultimo contained the announcement of the death of Mr. T. A. M. Gennoe, Deputy Opium Agent of Fyzabad, Oudh. By Mr. Gennoe's death the Opium Department and the Bengal Government lose one of their most able and experienced officers. During a service extending to about thirty years, Mr. Gennoe laboured with rare and untiring energy in the interests of his Department. In the Mutiny Mr. Gennoe rendered valuable service, involving considerable personal danger, and was one of the volunteers who went to the relief of Arrah. He held the Mutiny Medal. Mr. Gennoe was a gentleman of scholarly tastes, and had of late years taken a keen and successful interest in archæological and numismatic research. His death, at the comparatively early age of fifty years, is much to be regretted.—*Pioneer.*

THE FORT AT LUCKNOW.—The dismantling of the Machi Bhawan Fort at Lucknow is being rapidly proceeded with, and the troops forming the garrison will be withdrawn as soon as all the military stores have been removed. The Civil authorities will then step in and begin the work of demolishing the actual defences of the place, the Governor-General in Council having ruled that "it will not be necessary or desirable to defer the relinquishment of the civil and religious buildings in the Machi Bhawan until the details of the new fortified post at Lucknow have been settled and funds allotted for the work." It is added that there is a general agreement that the Machi Bhawan "has no military value as a place of refuge, and the completion of a new place of refuge will be a work of time."—*Pioneer.*

ATTRACTIONS OF THE ANDAMANS.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—It is really the case that a report is spreading among the natives of the Punjab to the effect that the Andamans are a highly desirable place of residence. A correspondent assures us that in certain districts the residents are quite captivated with the stories told by returned convicts. He speaks specially of a woman who, after years of absence, is wending her way through the dreary districts to her native village. She has money and ornaments; she is in good health; and what is more she has gained a husband and borne children in the "land of terror." She is not at all sure whether she will settle "in this hot country."

THE VERNACULAR PRESS OF BENGAL.

THE *Burdwan Sanjibani* (Burdwan) says:—"We are astonished to observe the statements of the Europeans that it will be impossible for them to remain in this country with honour and independence, and that their life and property will not be safe if they are subjected to the jurisdiction of native magistrates. We think such impressions are erroneous. The glory of the English nation will rather be more enhanced if the people of their nationality be subjected to the jurisdiction of magistrates belonging to our race. By so doing they will be able to show the rulers of other countries that they have so much faith in the subject race that they do not even shrink to entrust their lives to those races. It is no doubt shameful that a people of the higher order should be tried by a people lower in rank. But we are not low. Our national history is not unknown with English. Our respectability is in no way inferior to any nation on the face of the earth. We belong to the *Aryan* race—a race which first cultivated literature and science, and were superior to all nations in courage and bravery. They were the pioneers of civilization. Literature, science, art and politics were made perfect by them. We have now been educated by Englishmen; and if we try them, that will indicate a great liberality on their part. If any apprehension be entertained for our partiality in the dispensation of even-handed justice, when vested with powers to try them, then they will be able to deprive us of such powers. Therefore it is not fair to raise clamour against the measure by raising a tempest in a tea-pot."

The *Nababibhakar* (Calcutta) says:—"It is true that most of the Civilians are opposed to the Bill, but we cannot believe that there are not more Civilians like Mr. Gibbs, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Quinton, and Mr. Plowden in this country. Many European officials will no doubt oppose the Bill like the non-official Europeans. But what harm can there be from such an opposition? There would have been no improvement in this country if legislation were based on the opinion of these men. Did not the Civilians object when the Europeans were subjected to the jurisdiction of civil courts presided over by native officials? Lord Ripon and [illegible] of his councillors are in favour of the Bill; several provincial rulers and high officials are supporters of the measure. The present ruler of Bengal is opposed to the Bill; but Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden have supported the Bill. We cannot say how far it is necessary to act up to the suggestion of the present ruler of Bengal. Besides, 200 millions of India's population are anxious for the Bill. Under such a circumstance we shall be sorry if the Bill be abandoned or a compromise effected in its passing."

On the subject of native loyalty, the *Pratinidhi* (Calcutta) says:—"It be loyalty to have regard for the Empress of India and confidence in the British Government, then it must by all means be admitted that we are loyal. We regard the Empress of India as a goddess. We have unbounded confidence and regard in the Government of Lord Ripon, in such a degree as we had not in any other previous Government. We are therefore more loyal and contented now. But we have no regard for those rulers and administrators who, for the interest of their contraryman, are opposed to the enlightened and liberal measures of the Empress of India."

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR writes:—The question whether vaccination should be compulsory, is often confounded with the question whether it is effective—much to the disadvantage, by the way, of the opponents of compulsory vaccination. For these commonly devote all their energies to the attempt to prove that vaccination has done no good, or has even done harm—an utterly indefensible position. Neither they nor their opponents pay sufficient attention to the fact that proving vaccination effective would be no sufficient reason for proving that it should be compulsory. Nay, the more effective it is, the less occasion (it might be argued) need there be for compulsory vaccination. Every man of sense would be vaccinated and see his children vaccinated; the failure of others to do the like might injure them but would not affect either him or his family personally. Viewing the matter thus, one is led to regard compulsory vaccination as a measure belonging only to the systems of government described as paternal, that is, a system which treats the people as children, who must sometimes be forced to do what is good for them; and against the paternal system of government, as Herbert Spencer has long since shown, there are many objections. Certain it is that now-a-days, when all save the very unwise recognise the efficacy of vaccination, and all save the very obstinate obey the vaccination laws, a change by which compulsory vaccination was abolished would very soon lead to the elimination of a large number of the most stupid and obstinate members of the community; but to adopt a system by which they would be "removed" would be as reprehensible as the action of an hospital doctor who should allow a system to be adopted at the wish of the more impatient inmates by which, to his knowledge, many of them would have their chances of recovery largely diminished. Be this as it may, it is certain that the opponents of compulsory vaccination injure their cause by limiting their efforts almost wholly to attempts to show that vaccination has no real protective influence. The way in which they seem prepared to wrest in their favour evidence really decisive against them is remarkable, if not altogether laudable. As an illustration take the following case, which has just been brought under my own observation. In the Registrar-General's summary for 1882 there is strong evidence in favour of the protective effects of vaccination. It appears that whereas, in 1881, no fewer than 2,367 deaths took place from small-pox, in 1882 only 431 died of this disease. Of these 431 persons, 108 were certified to have been vaccinated, 184 were certified to have been unvaccinated, while 139 were doubtful. On this the Registrar remarks, not dealing quite correctly with the statistics, that "while the deaths among vaccinated persons were 37·0 per cent., of the unvaccinated 63·0 per cent. died." What he really means is that among the 292 persons who died of small-pox and were known to be either vaccinated or unvaccinated, 37 per cent. were of the former, 63 per cent. of the latter sort. The proper way of presenting the results recorded is to say that 25 per cent. of those who died of small-pox in 1882 were vaccinated, 42½ per cent. were unvaccinated, and 32½ were doubtful. Of course, when we remember how small a proportion of our population remain unvaccinated, this evidence is very strong in favour of the protective influence of vaccination. But on this an opponent of vaccination remarks—*not knowing what he is doing*—that so few of our population are unvaccinated that we may fairly count all the doubtful cases among the vaccinated ones; in which case we get 55½ per cent. of the deaths among the vaccinated and only 44½ per cent. among the unvaccinated. It is true; but if this evidence were admitted just in this form, it would be overwhelmingly in favour of the protective effects of vaccination. To say that "all the 139 may be regarded as vaccinated, the proportion of unvaccinated persons in the population being so small," is equivalent to saying that there are more than 139 vaccinated persons for each unvaccinated person. This being so, it would follow, if vaccination were worthless in the way of protection that the number of deaths among vaccinated persons should exceed the number among unvaccinated ones in the same degree, or at least as 140 to 1. Thus, as 184 unvaccinated persons died in 1882, some 25,000 vaccinated persons should have died in the same time, whereas besides these 184 only 247 persons died of small-pox in 1882, or not one-hundredth of the number which theoretically should have died. A singular point in connection with the small-pox figures for 1882, is that whereas the greater number of the unvaccinated who died were under 20 years of age (the proportions were 67.4 per cent. under 20, 32·6 per cent. over 20) only 23 per cent. of [illegible] who died were under 20, the rest, 3½ times as numerous, [illegible] over 20 years of age. Had revaccination (at, say, [illegible] years) been enforced, it is likely enough that the deaths among vaccinated persons would not have been more than fifteen or twenty.

BUYING OUT THE LAND[illegible]

THE proposals brought forward on Tuesday [illegible] by Lord George Hamilton are the first conspicuous sign of the new move in the game of party politics. What we have to expect at the next election is the transfer to the Conservatives of the Irish influence which in 1880 went to the advantage of the Liberals. The Irish party act with undeniable consistency. Their aim is to strike down the fabric of landlordism, and to extort some form of autonomy. Their method is to harass Parliament, to weaken both the English parties, and to use the rivalry between them as the fulcrum for a series of energetic efforts. It is of no avail for us to denounce all this as immoral. The calculation may be wise or foolish, and may turn out right or wrong. So far Mr. Parnell has worked it out with a success that may well encourage him and his friends to persevere. Nor is there much to be said about the new attitude of the Conservative party in respect of the land system of Ireland. They are not by any means so consistent as Mr. Parnell, it is true; and the scheme which Lord George Hamilton brought before Parliament on Tuesday night is not easily to be reconciled with the line that has hitherto been taken by his political friends. But it is undoubtedly open to them to contend, as Mr. Gibson and others do, that while they are not responsible for the dislocation caused by the Land Acts of 1871 and 1881, and while they deprecate the whole agrarian policy of their opponents, they are not the less bound on that account to be think themselves how to find the best way out of the scrape. This is a legitimate position enough, and if it does happen that considerations of party convenience and political alliances are all on the same side one does not know that this makes much difference. It is a common bit of captivating claptrap to talk about English parties sinking their differences in face of the common foe in Ireland. But they will never do anything of the kind. There will never be an agreement to neutralize the field of Irish politics. The Irishmen will continue to get a little from the Liberals, and then a little from the Tories, until some fine day we shall awake to the fact that they have got all. Let us cherish no illusions either as to the sudden abatement of Irish disaffection or as to the creation of a final concordat between English parties on Irish policy.

Any serious attempt to frame a constructive policy in Ireland ought in so far to be encouraged; and it may be admitted that Lord George Hamilton made such an attempt in his speech on Tuesday night. Such a speech could only have been made by one who had gone over the whole of this very difficult piece of ground with remarkable care, industry, and intelligence, and it is unlucky for English politics that the Conservative party does not more frequently treat us to similar exhibitions. If Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Arthur Balfour would always come to public questions in the same temper as they showed the other night, the world would certain get on rather better. That Lord George Hamilton's scheme marks a revolution in the Irish policy of his party is, as we have said, clear, and if in time it comes to be accepted, it will lead to other revolutions from which they would at present shrink back with something like horror. The scheme was received with cordial approval by Mr. Parnell, and it is not necessary to say, therefore, that it may be expected to hand over the land of Ireland to the people of Ireland. Though this is not Lord George Hamilton's way of putting it, yet we may be sure that it is what Mr. Parnell discerns as the fundamental policy underlying Lord George Hamilton's proposals. It has long been the conviction of English Radicals of Mr. Bright's school that the creation of peasant-owners is the only true solution of the Irish land difficulty. Mr. Parnell developed the doctrine, and with the doctrine it must be confessed that he developed at the same time in a very astonishing degree the means of realizing it. Mr. Bright looked to a very gradual process of acquisition by tenants of the fee of their holdings, with the aid of a certain advance from the State; Mr. Parnell went on far beyond this to a rapid and wholesale acquisition of their holdings by the peasantry, on the terms, not of a partial advance of the purchase-money by the State, but of the whole of it. More than that, the money is to be repaid by the purchaser in instalments that shall be not slightly above but slightly below the rent at which he now stands. The date of the complete repayment of the advance would therefore be spread over a much longer period of time; a condition it need not be said, that would undoubtedly increase the chance of the full repayments never being made. This is the project to which the Conservatives are now going over. Lord George Hamilton has worked out the scheme in his own way with diligence and ability. The Government admit that the subject must be dealt with at an early date, though we may be tolerably sure that no Ministry with Mr. Gladstone at its head, and with Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Courtney in its ranks, will assent to the exact way of dealing with it proposed by Lord George Hamilton.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLISHMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

SIX years' residence in the States has quite convinced me that for quiet unostentatious refinement of mind and sentiment, for general spread of human sympathy and human kindness, for lack of petty unworthy jealousies and suspicions, for generous impulses and generous acts towards those who are honestly trying to get on, the great mass of the American people are far ahead of ourselves. Far be it from me to say one word which might unfairly seem to detract from the qualities of the kind, true, honest English nature. But our American cousins are under less pressure than we are, socially and financially. They were generously treated as children, and they treat their children generously. They were taught to appreciate, and [illegible] to their employers and their friends, and they [illegible] larly consider due to loyalty and honesty and diligence, those rewards which here it is so often not in our power to bestow, that when it is, we are apt to think the recipient will be spoiled by so unusual an exhibition of generosity, and withhold it *on principle.* But, on the other hand, the newly arrived Englishman has not established any claims on Americans, and, though it is easier for him to do so there than here perhaps, still he has to begin, and to work straight away without a break from the commencement. In the West, at any rate, it is a generally accepted theory that Englishmen are either very good or very bad, only to an American is conceded the privilege of being a medium character. Indeed, I must admit that, as a rule, this classification of my fellow-countrymen is apparently justified. A young Briton who goes to work, remains sober and well-conducted exhibits any capacity for positions, of trust, and honestly fulfils his duties, is more certain to rise than is any American. There is not a single large corporation in America that does not prove the above by its list of *employés.* On the contrary, a frollicking, now friendly and then sulky Briton, is left in the cold in the most determined way by his American neighbours. There is no chivalrous theory there as here, that a foreigner, because he is one, is at liberty to make himself as disagreeable as he pleases; on the contrary, he is at once relegated to persons, if any such can be found by him, who will tolerate his eccentricities. This is done very quietly, but it is done quite regardless of any position or rank; equally to "a nobleman from the country," the son of a New York millionaire, or anybody else who adopts airs and manners which assume on his part that he is anything more than a gentleman of education and refinement, or more than what any ordinary American gentleman is or would wish to be. —*Field.*

PIONEERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

RESUME OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

IN 1863, when Arminius Vambery set out in rags from Teheran to investigate the condition of Central Asia, an] extensive expanse of territory, nearly as large as Europe without Russia, existed unconquered and to a considerable extent unexplored, between Russia and India. This expanse, comprising Independent Tartary, Turkestan, and Turcomania, has been conquered and annexed within a period of twenty years, and to-day there is hardly a district left to provoke the ardour of the explorer. With the exception of a few spots in and about the Pamir and the steppes between the Heri Rud and Moorgab the region of Central Asia has been completely overrun, and the exceptions are too insignificant to interfere with geographical or political generalisations, or to afford a field for the energies of any new traveller. It is no longer possible, in short, for any one to make a reputation by travelling about Central Asia, and all that is really left to be done is for Russian survey parties to go thoroughly over the ground and complete the researches of the early pioneers. Such work, if not brilliant, is at least useful, and there is nothing that has provoked the admiration of European geographers more than the splendid liberality Russia has displayed in promoting the scientific investigation of Central Asia. In a recent work on Russia, by Mr. Geddie of the Royal Geographical Society, that author accuses Russia of keeping the results of her researches to herself. Never was there a grosser and more unjustifiable libel. It would have been a truer accusation if it had been levied against our own country. There is not, I believe, a single State-aided Russian traveller whose researches and maps are not accessible in a cheap and elaborate form at St. Petersburg. Every year all the maps prepared in every part of the Russian Empire by explorers and topographers are laid before the Emperor, and the majority of them are subsequently exposed on sale in the publishing department attached to the General Staff Office. We have no such institution in this country. Our War Office hoards its maps till they grow musty, in order to keep them "secret and confidential"; and then when explorers like Colonel Baker take them to Central Asia, they are contemptuously thrown away as useless. In 1873 our Indian Government sent a native in disguise to Merv, and his mission was never heard of until Sir Henry Rawlinson casually disclosed it during some remarks at the Geographical Society a short time ago. The map compiled from his survey has been equally kept a secret. Numerous other similar instances might be mentioned. On the other hand, Russia has invariably made known her explorations immediately after their accomplishment, and has published maps at prices compared with which those current in London are exorbitant. Whenever I have wanted good maps of Central Asia, I have always found it cheaper and better to obtain them from the Russian General Staff Office than from the London mapmakers. Even in regard to Afghanistan, which is a sort of English dependency, I have always obtained the cheapest maps of the latest explorations from Russia. Hence, to charge Russia with hoarding her geographical researches is to award blame where the warmest praise should rather be accorded.

It is, really, thanks to this elaborate mapping of Central Asia by Russia, that that region has become as easy to traverse to-day as any English county. Wherever Russian authority exists, the country is seamed with postal roads, and along these the traveller can journey with facilities for rapid locomotion, and with an immunity from danger, that contrast wonderfully with the condition of things twenty years ago. At that period Central Asia was the scene of anarchy and bloodshed; its markets were full of slaves; the Khanates were ruled over by cruel and treacherous despots; and all the avenues leading to them were terrorised over by nomad marauders. Orenburg, which is now a busy manufacturing town, united with railway to the rest of Europe, was then as remote from Russia proper as Tashkent is to-day; the army that is now located in Turkestan was posted then in the districts of Orenburg and Uralsk; and to proceed openly in those days to Khiva and Bokhara was, in the opinion of experts, to invite the [illegible] been [illegible] and [illegible] Cen- [illegible] ce of [illegible] ramp- [illegible], his [illegible] taken [illegible] at his [illegible] eeding [illegible] ly the [illegible] ded rapidly [illegible] Persia and [illegible] Baker's journey [illegible] a hunting trip; Burnaby's [illegible] was a bit of every-day travel in [illegible]; Butler, MacGregor, and Grodekoff never lacked food or water, or were at any time exposed to such terrifying danger as, for instance, when Vambery stood in front of the Khan of Khiva while that despot scanned his features to test suspicions which, if confirmed, would have consigned the false dervish to a cruel and agonising death. The only exploit which approaches at all Vambery's is MacGahan's thirty-days' chase of Kaufmann across the Kirghiz deserts, after which follows Mr. O'Donovan's recent achievement at Merv.

As I have before stated, travellers cannot help it if their exploits are not so dangerous as they would have them be. Every day the world is becoming more and more known, and more and more placed under civilised control. Another twenty years and the term "explorer" will begin to pass into the category of obsolete words in our language. There will be nothing left for people to explore. Yet a little while and the "traveller" will become as extinct as the dodo, and tales of adventure will have to be taken from the books of the past instead of those "new books of travel" which the publishers have been sending forth in such a stream the last ten years. Whoever wishes to make his mark as an explorer must set to work at once; if he waits, he will lose his chance for ever.

It is quite possible that there may be a score of other Burnabys, Grodekoffs, and Marshes in Central Asia, but there can never be another Vambery, nor yet another O'Donovan. If anyone cared to do it, he could proceed to the shores of the Aral next winter and repeat under similar circumstances what Burnaby did in 1875. But the possibility of repeating, or in any way approaching the exploit of Arminius Vambery has disappeared from Central Asia altogether. There are no pirates and man-stealers existing now at the south-east corner of the Caspian; there are no Yomood and Tekke marauders left to despoil caravans or bands of pilgrims journeying from the Atrek to Khiva; the unknown desert stretching up to the Oxus has been mapped, and the traveller need have no fear of losing the road and perishing of thirst; half of the desert is traversed by the locomotive, and a month of tramping amidst robber bands is thus avoided; Khiva and Bokhara have become as safe to dwell in as any European city—there are no gougings out of eyes, no skinnings alive, no imprisonment in dark wells with toads and lizards and other nauseous companions, no perpetual slavery in chains to appal the traveller. All these conditions of travel in Vambery's time have disappeared, and the man who goes through Central Asia to day, like the Rev. Mr. Lansdell who has just done, gains no notoriety by it. In the same manner, now that Mr. O'Donovan has dispelled the cloud that had hung for more than thirty years over Merv, and the country leading up to the oasis has been surveyed on all sides by the Russians, no reputation is to be made by riding to Merv as Mr. O'Donovan did. Really speaking, the only sensational achievement possible at the present moment in Central Asia is for an Englishman to penetrate in disguise to Herat, Cabul, and Balkh. The exploit would be of a highly dangerous character; but the achiever of it could hope for no particular reputation as an explorer, as the geographical features of the country are already well known.

If the exploits of Vambery, O'Donovan, and MacGahan transcend those of the other pioneers, most of whom are English military men, there is a feature in connection with the explorations of the latter which I hope will never be lost sight of by my readers. English military men are often spoken of by persons immersed in trade as an encumbrance and burden to the nation, and there are certain manufacturing M.P.'s who are never tired of inveighing against them. Now, the conflict in Central Asia is quite as much a trade conflict as a political one—if not, indeed, more so. The seizure of new markets has been a leading feature in every Russian annexation. I have by me a collection of Russian newspaper cuttings dealing with Central Asia, extending over many years, such as I believe nobody possesses, not even in Russia; and the most frequent argument in these in favour of aggressiveness is the commercial advantages to be derived by swallowing up the markets lying outside the Russian border. Once a market is annexed, Russia, as is well known, imposes immediately prohibitive duties to keep English produce out of it. Only a year ago a decree was published in Turkestan prohibiting the entry of our goods; the decree not specifying European wares generally, but declaring open war upon our commerce apart from that of other nations by applying the order exclusively to "English" manufactures. When Captain Terentyieff published a famous book on the Central Asian question, ten years ago, he gave prominence to the feature of trade rivalry by entitling his work "England and Russia in the conflict for Markets in Central Asia." Thanks to the military successes, Russia has swallowed up nearly all the markets of Central Asia and is beginning to encroach upon our lucrative and extensive trade with Persia and Afghanistan.

Yet throughout this twenty years' war against our trade in the East, no English manufacturer or merchant has ever spent a penny or sacrificed a moment of his ease on behalf of the interests of his class. If we were to lose India, or were to be temporarily expelled from it, there are thousands of wealthy manufacturers and merchants who would be reduced to beggary. Yet not one of them has ever generously co-operated to fix a limit to Rus[illegible] the interests they personally possess in India. It has been left for the army, whose interests are relatively insignificant in the East, to send out pioneer after pioneer into Central Asia; and these pioneers have braved danger, exposed themselves to hardships, and spent their money freely to stem the Russian advance, and cover trade interests which the traders themselves would not protect. MacGregor, Baker, and Gill; Burnaby, Marsh, and Stewart have performed unrewarded services to the State, which in any other country would have been publicly recognised and recompensed. Nor is the list exhausted with the names of these six officers. Scores might easily and rapidly be enumerated who have penetrated beyond the Himalayas and the mountain ranges to the east and the west of India, displaying wherever they travelled in unknown Asia the same characteristics which have given the name of Burnaby special significance in our language. If, judging from the past, it would appear to be hopeless to look in the future for patriotism from manufacturers and merchants to protect England's trading interests in the East, it must be a source of satisfaction to reflect that there are plenty of military men keeping vigilant watch over those interests, and plenty to sacrifice themselves in their defence in the hour of danger. "From rich men and politicians," said the foremost pioneer mentioned in these articles to the writer three years ago, "I have never received any generous assistance. The help that has sustained me has ever come from the body of the English people." And the truth of this will be admitted by all who know anything of English political life. "I should have given up agitating long ago," observed an eminent politician to the writer a few weeks ago, "if I had relied upon the wealthy classes. It has been the letter from the admirer in the masses, with may be a small donation, representing more to him than thousands to the millionaire, that has been my best support throughout my struggle." And it may be truly said that, after all, there is no reward that can be sweeter to the pioneers who have opened up the wilds of Central Asia, than the consciousness that their achievements are treasured in the memory of many generous minds.—MR. CHARLES MARVIN in the *New Castle Chronicle.*

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE THOUGHT-READING TEST.

MR. IRVING BISHOP, it would seem, does not approve of Mr. Firth as the gentleman whose thoughts he is to read, and he prefers some one chosen by his audience. So I expected. I selected Mr. Firth simply because it was absolutely necessary to have some one of undoubted independence and good intelligence in order that the test proposed should be a real one. Mr. Firth is the member for the borough where the charity is located for which Mr. Bishop appeared, and therefore, his selection was not mine, but that of the inhabitants of the borough. To the best of my knowledge, he knows nothing about "thought-reading." I asked him whether he would assent to give a charity in his borough a chance of gaining £1,000. After some hesitation, he agreed to do so, and had Mr. Bishop guessed the number of the note known to Mr. Firth and me alone, he would have won his £1,000, and proved conclusively that he really can read thoughts of other people without any material indication. I place all these "thought-readers," biologists, mesmerists, mediums, in the category of more or less clever conjurors. Once insist upon their performing their feats under conditions which render trickery or collusion impossible, and they collapse. There are hundreds of people who insist that they have seen persons floating in mid-air, and pieces of heavy furniture passing without any material force being applied to them from one room to another. Yet, if the tricksters who delude them are asked to exhibit their powers before an intelligent and wide-awake audience, they invariably say that they would rather not.

The following correspondence on the subject is interesting.—Mr. Bishop, writing to Mr. Firth from the Langham Hotel, on June 11, says:—"Mr. Henry Labouchere has informed me by letter that you have expressed your willingness to be present, and act in the capacity of stakeholder, at the *séance* to be given by me at St. James's Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, June 12, for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea. I shall be delighted to conduct you to the chair reserved for you on the platform, and to place in your hands, as requested by Mr. Labouchere, the sum of one hundred pounds. Should I fail to read the number of a note enclosed in a sealed envelope, known only to the subject of the experiment, you will hand my one hundred pounds to Mr. Labouchere, but, should I succeed, you will return it to me, together with the sum of £1,000, which Mr. Labouchere has said he will deposit in your hands. Will you kindly notify your friend that you have received this communication from me?" Mr. Firth, in reply, writes as follows on June 12:—"I have received your letter suggesting that I should sit on your platform at St. James's Hall and hold £100, whilst you guess the number of a note, known only to the subject of the experiment. If I understood the offer of Mr. Labouchere aright, I was to be asked, in the interests of a Chelsea charity, to be such 'subject.' But you do not make to me any such request, and as the service which you seek at my hands could be equally well rendered by the chair in which you invite me to sit, I trust you will excuse my attending your performance."

At the same time, Mr. Firth writes to Mr. Labouchere as follows:—"I find that you are taking my name in vain a good deal in connection with some dispute you have on hand with one Bishop, described as thought-reader—whatever that may be. As I understand your proposal, it is that you should, in the first instance, hand me £1,000, and the said Bishop, £100. To this part of the programme I at once accede, and am only sorry that you cannot reconcile your differences by mutually agreeing that I may forthwith hand it over to the Chelsea charity in which you have both developed so sudden an interest. But I understand you to suggest that before your £1,000 goes in this direction, Bishop is to guess the numbers of a bank-note known to me, and that if he fails I am to hand you his £100 as well as your own £1,000. This is a very interesting arrangement—for you and Bishop; but as far as I am concerned, it is not specially amusing. Indeed, one kind friend, whose caution is better than his law, tells me that Harcourt will hale the lot of us off to prison for infringing the Betting Laws. The exigencies of the life of a metropolitan member are sufficiently great, without being selected as the *corpus vile* for charlatan experiments, simply because the results are to go to some charity in his borough. But I suppose that even the best of men are expected to become fools in the interests of charity, and, therefore, if Bishop had accepted your challenge, I should probably have arranged to attend his *séance*; but, as you will see from the enclosed letter, he practically declines it. I am not particularly sorry, as I have no special anxiety to achieve distinction in the particular line of humbug to the discussion of which you and Bishop are devoting yourselves." If Mr. Bishop really can read thoughts, it is most unkind of him to deprive the Victoria Hospital for Children of £1,000. At any time, and everywhere that he pleases, he has only to pay £100 into the hands of Mr. Firth, to be mine if the experiment fails, and he will receive £1,000 if he can tell, by means of two clear guesses at each figure, the number of a note enclosed by me in an envelope, and known to Mr. Firth and to me alone. It does not surprise me that Mr. Bishop should have made money out of his "thought-reading." Did not the Davenport brothers make a fortune by getting persons amongst their audiences to tie them up, and then emerging untied from a cupboard? This trick, they insisted, was performed by some mysterious, and occult means. At last it was discovered that they could untie themselves by the simple process of using their fingers on any ordinary knot, and that if properly tied, they remained so until released by some one else. So long as credulity exists, we shall have "thought-readers," knot-tiers, and the rest of the tribe of mystically-endowed individuals thriving on human folly. One thing, at least, I have done by offering this challenge to Mr. Bishop, and by stating that I am no believer in table-turners, clairvoyants, &c. I have benefited the revenue, for I must have received above 100 letters from indignant seers and their dupes, the former explaining that they can see through stone walls, the others vouching that they have been witnesses of this and similar feats. My only reply is that I will at any time enclose a note in an envelope, and will bet £1,000 to £100 with any seer in the world that he will not name the number, he having two clear guesses at each figure of the number. So far as I am concerned, he is at liberty to enlist as many disembodied spirits as he pleases on his side, to fall into a trance, or to summon mesmerism or any other "ism" to his aid.—*Truth.*

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

WAGNERIAN music was administered to the public last year in such plentiful doses that this year managers seemed to have come to the conclusion that it could for the present be dispensed with. Mr. Carl Rosa would have none of it, and, with "Rienzi," the "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser," and "Lohengrin" in his repertory, abstained from performing either of those works. Mr. Gye, too, went through nearly half his season without venturing upon one Wagnerian representation. On Thursday week, however, "Lohengrin" was given; when all doubt as to the attractiveness of some at least of the lamented master's works must have been set at rest by the fulness of the attendance. Not only was the house crowded, but the audience for the most part remained in their seats until the close of the performance; which lasted four hours—that is to say, from a quarter past eight until a quarter past twelve. The cast presented several novelties. Better, however, than any novelty was the resumption of the part of Elsa by Mdme. Albani, whose impersonation of the most charming of Wagner's many charming heroines is, apart from its musical beauty, interesting, engaging, and in the more dramatic scenes singularly touching. Her Elsa is less statuesque, less like the formal embodiment of a legendary personage, than some of the German Elsas. The Elsa of Mdme. Albani is animated, impulsive, and full of womanly emotion. The new Lohengrin, on the other hand, is stately and heroic as compared with the sentimental love-making Lohengrins that we have been accustomed to; and by his dignified acting no less than by his perfect singing Mr. Maas, appearing for the first time on the Italian stage, made in one of the most difficult parts a complete success. His voice is of the same quality throughout its extensive range, and quite without flaw. In real life we expect the lover to be a little more demonstrative than the loved one. Such, however, in legendary operas should perhaps not be the case. Such, at all events, is not the case just now in "Lohengrin" as given at the Royal Italian Opera. A second novelty in the representation was the assignment of the character of Ortrud to Mdme. Frusch Madi, whose performance was marked by great intelligence and by just the sort of energy that the part requires; and a third was the sudden and very successful appearance of Signor de Reszke, in lieu of M. Gresse, as Henry the Fowler. Of Signor Cotogni's Telramund nothing need be said either of praise or of blame. He sings all that is set down for him and does all that is required of him in the way of acting. But his impersonation somehow wants character.

The performance of "Les Huguenots" on Friday night was chiefly remarkable for Mdme. Durand's impersonation of Valentine; which served to show that in this artist the management has secured what it has been so difficult to find, a dramatic soprano of real vocal and histrionic merit. The cast was generally strong; with Mdme. Scalchi in the part of the Page and with MM. Mierzwinski, De Reszke, Cotogni, and Gresse in the principal male characters.

The most interesting concert of the Crystal Palace season [illegible] and should be, the one for the benefit of Mr. August Manns; and the usual additional concert which took place on Saturday, and which closed finally the series for 1882-83, presented a number of attractive features. In the first place a [illegible] ba" (which will soon be better known in Germany than in England); including the prelude and ballet music, Chilina's Corsican ballad, and the duet for Orso and Lydia; with Madame Valleria, Miss Annie Marriott, and Mr. Barton McGuckin as vocalists. Wagner was represented by one of his latest and most subtle and also by one of his earliest and most popular works: by the prelude to "Parsifal" and by the overture to "Tannhauser." Schubert's Symphony in B minor, too, was given; and Mdlle. Kleeberg, a young pianist with a German name and a Parisian reputation, played very delicately and with perfect finish Mendelssohn's Capriccio, Op. 22. Mdlle. Kleeberg, who has already given one recital in London and who announces a second, was heard, moreover, on Monday afternoon at the second of the Cologne Choral Union's series of concerts.

At the Richter Concert of Monday last (No. 5 of the series) one of the most important pieces in the programme was the "Nelson Mass," a work which possesses historical as well as musical interest. It is a valuable example of what in Hadyn's time passed generally for sacred music—not, however, with Mozart, whose "Requiem" belongs to the same period; and it shows that the composers of the end of the eighteenth century, Germans as well as Italians, with the illustrious exception just specified (to which another one, that of Gluck, might be added), troubled themselves but little about the dramatic significance of music, provided only it were technically correct and, in the case of vocal music, that it could be easily sung. From the name, one might imagine the "Nelson Mass" to be a requiem for Nelson, even as Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" is a mass for Manzoni. But it seems to have been simply so much church music written in the same style as the composer's operatic music, which, happening to have been performed at Vienna when Nelson visited that capital in 1800, was without adequate reason called after him. A piece of historical music like the so-entitled "Nelson Mass" is certainly not out of place at concerts of such merit and such importance as those directed by Herr Richter. It gives one an idea of Haydn's genius, as compared with the genius of Mozart, to see that the "Nelson Mass," apart from its inappropriateness of character, is already, in a musical point of view, archaic; whereas the immortal Requiem, though composed nine years earlier, is really quite modern. The language of Shakspeare is similarly much more modern than that of the dramatists of his own time or some years later. The solo parts in the "Nelson Mass" are not very important. Full justice was done to them by Miss Anna Williams, Miss Orridge, Herr Ritter, and Mr. King. In the prelude to the "Meistersinger," and again in Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody in D minor, No. 2 (a work of a very different character), Herr Richter's orchestra was heard at its best. In Beethoven's Choral Fantasia the principal part received a free but effective interpretation at the hands of Mr. Walter Bache. When this work was performed a few weeks ago at one of the Philharmonic Concerts, the solo part was entrusted to Mdme. Sophie Menter, of the brilliant touch; who certainly must have found the simple theme of which it mainly consists exceedingly tame. It stands to reason, however, that the music of Beethoven, as of all great composers, should be played as written or left alone. If Beethoven is too old-fashioned for modern pianists, his passages possess, all the same, a certain value, if only as historical curiosities.

M. Vladimir de Pachmann's second recital (on Saturday) exhibited him as a very admirable player in the music of a great many different composers besides the one to whose works he seemed, on his first arrival in England, to devote himself exclusively. At Saturday's recital M. de Pachmann played a nocturne, a mazurka, a waltz, and a polonaise by Chopin—his four most characteristic styles—besides five of his most brilliant études. He also gave a very fine performance of one of Beethoven's later sonatas (Op. 101), and was heard to equal advantage in one of Schumann's Novelleten, in a set of astounding variations by Rubinstein, in Henselt's very beautiful "Danklied nach Sturm," and in Saint-Saëns's brilliant "Etude en forme de Valse." These two last pieces were in strong contrast. Both were admirably played; and the one by Henselt could not have been given with truer expression even by its own composer.

M. de Pachmann was also heard last week at a very interesting concert given by Miss Rosa Leo; whose singing was warmly applauded by an appreciative audience, and who, in addition to M. de Pachmann, was assisted by a number of distinguished vocalists. At the concert given by Miss Josephine Agabeg this talented pianist played solos by various composers from Beethoven to Liszt, and executed, in company with Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, Mendelssohn's allegro brillante in A for two pianos.—*St. James's Gazette.*

ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.

The glories of summer dress have culminated of late at Sandown and Ascot, as well as at one or two weddings in high life, where pretty gowns have been worn less to do honour to the institution of matrimony than to brighten the first steps of the bride and bridegroom upon its thorny road. There are no new textures to be placed on record, the favourites being still broche gauze, silk-muslin, Chinese silks, taffetas, and satin merveilleux. India muslin and zephyr suited the hot weather thoroughly well, and the revival of an old and unforgotten favourite, French muslin, was as appropriate as welcome. The brilliancy of colours in which this fabric can now be printed will probably add to its popularity. A gown worn at Ascot was made of French muslin printed in a design of carnations in the vivid coral red which that flower assumes in its very brightest aspect, and with leaves of the natural bluish shade of grey-green. This formed the bodice and tunic, the skirt consisting of white lace laid on in frills over white silk, relieved here and there by small rosettes or choux composed of white ribbon in the two colours. Another French muslin had cornflowers strewn upon it, as it were, by the printer's art. A long spray of the real flower was worn at the throat, another in the hat, which consisted of Leghorn straw made into the shape called "poke," and lined with darkest blue velvet on which several rows of gold braid were closely placed.

Cottons are now distracted and disfigured by the prevailing mania for checks, the colours of which are frequently sworn enemies. Violet, blue, and magenta are very terrible, thus brought into juxtaposition; yet such a combination was worn with apparent gratification by a beautiful lady of high rank on a recent occasion. Others are inoffensive; such as blue and grey in their softer shades, pale green and salmon colour fading, where they cross each other, into merest shadows of tints, navy blue and red, pale blue and brown. Small checks are in great favour with persons of taste. The ever-recurring "shepherd's plaid" is again to the front, and some of the prettiest dresses recently seen are of this pattern in a tiny check, and trimmed with black velvet. One of these, in silk, was arranged with three flounces, on the lowest of which seven rows of narrow black velvet were sewn, a space measuring half the width of the velvet appearing between each row. On the middle flounce were five rows, on the upper one three. This was surmounted by a black velvet tunic, placed scarfwise round the hips, and lined with the checked silk. The bodice, long and stiffly boned, was provided with a small black velvet waistcoat.

The quantity of whalebone used in dress bodices is now enormous, and when it is remembered that the "bones" in corsets now exceed by about 150 per cent. what they used to be, no wonder will be felt at the extreme stiffness and angularity of the fashionable figure feminine. Even muslin dresses have three bones at the back, one under each arm, and four in front. Dressmakers are anxiously looking for the advent of crinoline, round and large. Then, they say, gowns will need fitting only from the waist upwards. Now they have to be made so as to fit like gloves on the hips, and "ladies are never pleased."

Peacock blue is again fashionable, and appears in all the favourite materials. A dress of this colour in the soft and transparent material known as nun's veiling, made a good effect over a petticoat of gold-coloured satin, trimmed with a flounce of itself arranged in box-pleats. The bodice was gathered on the shoulders, and had the square in front filled in with gold-coloured satin. A highly-becoming frock this proved for a young girl with clear brune colouring and dark hair with a glint of gold in it where it caught the sun. A gown of primrose colour on a very tall brunette made some sensation on the lawn of a pretty little race-course not a hundred miles from town, being folded in and out with scarves of orange silk, and worn in company with a hat in which the same tints appeared. "Crushed strawberry" is no longer seen at the assemblages of the well-dressed. Its day is over. Terra cotta, too, is almost forgotten, though the deeper and richer tints, wrongly called by that name, are likely to survive and to endure. One of these, formerly known as russet, is quite perfect in velvet, broche gauze, or Liberty's fabrics. Wallflower-red, or mahogany colour, holds its own, and is likely to continue to do so, since it suits so well both blonde and brune colourings. Electric blue is disappearing in favour of more refined shades of that most popular of colours. Summer mantles are invariably short at the back, and so much trimmed that the material occasionally is scarcely discernible. Broche gauze and silk of the same nature are much used for these, but the newest are made of Ottoman silk in black or brown. The English imitation of Chantilly is the favourite sort of lace for trimming them, if we except a new kind in which the characteristics of French and Spanish laces are combined. It is called Chantilly-Espagnole. Chenille has lost none of its popularity as a trimming for dresses and mantles. It is lavishly used, and as it is a very costly trimming it magnifies the price of the garments it trims to a very appreciable extent. The fronts of summer mantles have long ends, seldom square, but frequently gathered into points, which are tucked into deep round ornaments made of purse silk crocheted with beads, and finished off with a pugnacious-looking little tassel. Young girls wear shoulder-capes matching their dresses and sometimes edged with marabout. The sleeves are put in separately in order to admit of the necessary high-shouldered appearance enjoined by fashion. Very large hats are worn only by very young girls. Smaller and closer shapes are in favour with their elder sisters and married women, but bonnets are in much greater favour than hats at present. Those made of pearls strung on silver wire, or of amber or tortoiseshell beads strung on gold, show the hair in the interstices. The only trimming consists of an aigrette or small group of flowers. Parasols have few eccentricities this season. They are large, and invariably lined. Some of the newest have the silk drawn from the first to the third point, and consequently describing a very deep curve. Under this the silk is again drawn from the third point to the fourth, so that point No. 3 hangs below the second curve at an acute angle. This style has little to recommend it. The same may be said of the square shape recently introduced. Quantities of lace are lavished upon the trimming of the fashionable parasols. Not only are they edged with two or three rows of it, thickly frilled on, but the top is fretted by vandykes, or festoons, or even circles, arranged with lavish fulness. Cream-colour is more popular than any other tint—partly, perhaps, because it can be worn with any dress. This is lined with a more pronounced tint, such as blue, red, pink, brown, or violet. The latter throws a livid shade over the complexion, and ought, for that reason, to be avoided by those who like to look in good health and good temper. Dust cloaks have [illegible] but [illegible] ance of occupation of late. They are now made to fit more closely to the figure than when first introduced. They look better thus, but are more troublesome to get on and off.

A costume of black grenadine, trimmed with French lace, was worn at Ascot, with a bodice of military scarlet velvet, the tabs round the edge showing each a bird made of jet, and reposing on a small bed of lace. A white silkmuslin was made with a series of flounces, each tucked half-way up. A white [illegible] silk was trimmed with panels of white marabout, the accompanying parasol being edged with the same soft fur. A pale pink delaine, printed with a design of apples in greenish brown tints, was artistic. The parasol was made of delaine, lined with pale pink silk and edged with pink marabout. A bunch of apples was fastened on near the ferule. Cherries were a favourite decoration for both bonnets and parasols. Some very conspicuous combinations of black and white stripes and checks appeared. A tailor-made gown of reddish-brown tweed looked distinguished in its simplicity amid so much elaboration. One of black velvet, with a long jabot of old lace reaching to the knees, was of the same character. Gowns are worn rather longer in the skirts than they were in winter. Redfern is making them about an inch and a half from the ground all round. The threatened trains keep aloof, perhaps only while summer is with us. Shoes are worn in preference to boots, and are more rational than the latter for summer wear. Gloves are still eight, ten, and twelve buttoned, and glovemakers too often forget that the human arm grows wider and wider above the wrist. The consequence is, that arms are seen crushed into tight gloves, buttoned into them with a tremendous effort, and such a strain upon the buttons that they have been known to give way, with the result of small vituperations upon the unknown person who has sewn them on. Stockings are red, brown, navy-blue, gold-colour, pale blue, and cream-tinted. "Crushed strawberry" was their correct hue when worn with dresses of the same. Black ones are worn with black dresses. With white gowns, the stockings are of the colour of the trimmings. Small satchels still take the place of pockets, which are, if possible, less accessible than ever.—*Daily News.*

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

WE quote the following passages from an article under the above heading in the *Economist*:—The official returns of the foreign trade of India for the fiscal year ending the 31st March last show, as compared with the previous twelve months, a small increase in the value both of the imports and the exports.

Confining attention, in the first place, to the imports and exports of merchandise, it is noteworthy that the imports of Government stores show a continuous decline. The fall in 1881-2, as compared with the previous year, is largely due to the fact that in 1880-1 the Government imports of railway material were exceptionally large, the construction of frontier railways having been stimulated by the military operations in Afghanistan. To some extent, however, the decrease is attributable to the preference now being given by the Government to articles of native manufacture over foreign goods; and it is to this policy also that the falling off in 1882-3, as compared with 1881-2, is due. Of course, if the Government can buy what it needs as cheaply and of as good quality in India as it can abroad, it would be most unwise and unjustifiable for it to give foreign producers the benefit of its custom. But in carrying out its policy of encouraging native manufactures, great care will obviously have to be taken to prevent it from degenerating into a policy of protection. In the imports of merchandise on private account there was last year an increase of fully 2½ millions as compared with 1881-2, although as compared with 1880-1 there is a decrease of about a quarter of a million. Of both grey and white cotton piece-goods smaller quantities were taken last year than in 1881-2, but of coloured goods a much larger quantity was imported, and the total value of the cotton goods imported was thus raised to about 600,000*l* in excess of the total for the previous year. Of metals of all kinds, and of machinery and railway plant also, larger quantities were received; the arrivals of mineral oil were more than double those of 1881-2; and in the imports of raw silk, there was an increase of fully 35 per cent. The imports of woollen goods, on the other hand, fell off greatly, but this decline is not to be wondered at, for reporting upon the trade of 1881-2, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta stated that, owing to the large imports of these goods in 1880-1, the markets had been completely glutted, and that, although in 1882 there was a great curtailment of the imports, yet even these diminished supplies were much in excess of the consumption.

Of the great majority of her products India exported larger quantities last year than in 1881-2. Her cotton shipments increased by about 9½ per cent. in quantity and 7½ per cent. in value, but very little of this increase, it is to be noted, was in the shipment to this country, this amounting to 2,865,000 cwts, as compared with 2,780,000 cwts in 1881-2. The growth is mainly in the exports to Austria, Belgium, and Italy, all of whom have of late years largely augmented their purchases of Indian cotton. The fact, too, that the Indian export of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn have largely increased shows that she herself is becoming a larger consumer of the raw material. In jute, oil seeds, hides, tea, and rice, also, considerable increases over the previous twelve months are shown; but, on the other hand, in the shipments of opium, wheat, and indigo, which are amongst the most important of the Indian products, there is a heavy decline. The decline in the opium exports has been progressive, and to all appearance it is likely to continue. It is otherwise, however, with wheat. That can be produced in India much cheaper than in the United States, and the interesting series of experiments go to show that in point of quality the Indian wheats can well bear comparison with those of other countries. Under more favourable conditions of internal transport, therefore, India might take a high position as a source of wheat supply, and this branch of her trade certainly seems capable of great development.

Year by year a large portion of the India trade is carried through the Suez Canal. India last year imported fully 1½ million more silver, and exported about 200,000*l* less than in 1881-2. On balance, therefore, her specie transactions resulted in an excess of imports over exports amounting to [illegible]. Her exports of merchandise (exclusive of Government transactions), on the other hand, exceeded her imports by 27,828,000*l*. The net excess of exports over imports was thus about 17[illegible] sum which roughly represents the payments India has to make [illegible] for administrative expenses, and as interest upon money borrowed for [illegible] truction of [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

IN Reuter's first telegram the Bank of England's returns were reported to be mutilated. Later on a message supplying the information was issued, but we doubt its accuracy—the more so seeing that money is now cheaper in Lombard-street than it was the previous day. Four months' bills are taken at 3⅜ per cent. against 3½ on Wednesday. The cablegram reports a decrease in the Bank's reserve of £1,400,000, and an increase in the bills discounted of £3,300,000: a falling off in the bullion to the extent of £1,900,000. Proportion of the reserve to the liabilities 35 per cent., against 41 per cent. seven days ago. There is no change in the prices of French Rentes or Consols. Rupee Paper is easier—four and four-and-a-half per cents being respectively quoted 1-16 and ¼ lower. Present prices are £80¼ and £83⅞ per thousand Rupees. Oriental Bank shares, £14; Chartereds, £23; Mercantiles, £16; Hongkongs, £56⅛.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee is dull: Seeds and Wheat unchanged. Goat Skins closed 2d. per lb. higher for inferior qualities; Sheep Skins slow of sale: Bombay kinds ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Prices, although nominally unchanged, are undoubtedly weaker, and there is considerable difficulty in effecting sales. Fully Good Fair Westerns to arrive 4 1-16d. In New York there is no alteration in prices either on the spot or to arrive. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Tuesday	5,882,000	4,605,300	5,630,200
Two days' receipts	2,000	1,900	7,950
Total since 1st Sept.	5,884,000	4,607,200	5,647,100

According to Reuter the American crop is estimated at seven millions of bales. We presume this refers to the crop now growing, and not to the one for 1882-3. If this is the case the estimate is a moderate one, looking at the increase in the area sown when compared with last year. Of course a great deal depends on the weather, and the framer of the estimate has, no doubt, taken this into account.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened steady, and for some time there were sellers for forward delivery at comparatively good rates. Demand Bank Bills for August-September, 1s. 7d. 15-32. Later on three months' Credits were placed at 1s. 7⅝d., and the tone at the close is to some extent weak. Calcutta advices are rather contradictory, and point to an unsettled market there.

Bank Bills on Demand .... 1s. 7 15-32 to 1s. 7½d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ready ...... 1s. 7 7-16d.
Do. do. forward ...... 1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. three months' sight .... 1s. 7⅝ to 1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, do. do. ...... 1s. 7¾ to 1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs, do. do. ...... Fcs...2·08½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker, and rates have given way ¼ per cent. We quote 4 per cents., Rs. 99½; 4½ per cents., Rs. 104¼.

SHARES.—A better demand has sprung up for Port Canning shares, and they have gone up to Rs. 350. Some National Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 96. Press stock is steady, and rates are a shade higher. Akbars were sold at Rs. 1,140 ex dividend; Mofussils at Rs. 462½; New Indians at Rs. 230; and Prince of Wales at Rs. 670. Mill shares are also firm at a rise of Rs. 5 to 10 per share in a few cases. Business is reported to have taken place in Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,215; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 950; Mazagons at Rs 262½; Nationals at Rs. 1,050; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,090; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,045. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have recovered Rs. 50 per share, transactions having taken place in them at Rs. 3,725. Kemp and Company's shares are [illegible] for at Rs. 260. A few Treacher and Company's shares were placed at the increased rate of Rs. 1,070 per share.

COTTON.—We have no change to report in the position of this article. Home advices continue dull, and dealers find it difficult to move off stocks. We quote:—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 18[illegible]
Oomrawuttee,	Fine	171
Do.	F. G.	161-165
Do.	Good	[illegible]
Do.	F. G. F.	152
Dhollera,	Fine	172
Do.	F. G.	165
Do.	Good	158-160
Do.	F. G. F.	152-154
Bengal	Good	134
Westerns	Good	158
Do.	F. G. F.	153
Dharwar Sawginned,	Good	16[illegible]
Compta		140-141

LINSEED.—There are buyers of small lots at Rs. 5-6½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is no inquiry in the market either for Guzerat or Cawnpore. Prices are unaltered.

WHEAT.—The demand is rather slack, and dealers have been unable to keep up the high rates quoted yesterday. Business is practicable in white Pessie No. 1 at Rs. 32 to Rs. 32¼; Yellow at Rs 28 to Rs. 28¼; Luskari at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26¼; Catha, Rs. 24¼ to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed; rates rather lower. Liverpool via Canal, 20s. for Wheat, 23s. 9d. for measurement; London, 25s. for Wheat, and 27s. 6d. for measurement. For Havre 27s. 6d. can be done. Quotations for the Mediterranean Ports are to some extent nominal, and for those at which quarantine for a considerable time is observed there is no tonnage offering.

PIECE-GOODS.—Being a partial Hindoo holiday, business in the bazaar has been very slack.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	781½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,985	Rs. 25	820
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	160	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,150 xd
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	595
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	71
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		325
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,365
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,845
French Press Co	500	500	all	75 p.s.	610
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250		315
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	462½
New Indian Press	2,100	125	125	Rs. 30	230
Prince of W. Press	600		500	100	670
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	535
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	25	560
Volkart's Press Co	450	[illegible]		60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	600	—	517½
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	133
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	935
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	43
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,035
BudneiraM'f'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	410
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 3[illegible]	935
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	6[illegible]0
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	800
Do. New issue	...	125	Rs125	...	215
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	470
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	715
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,220
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,215
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,105
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s	3,100
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	50	Rs. 35	950
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,410
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	10 p. c	262½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	[illegible]
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,050
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,090
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	770
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 11	335
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	50	500	35	330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7	600
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	1,02[illegible]
Southern India	500	50	[illegible]	Rs. 20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	1,015
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	..	285
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	..	870½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Con- [illegible]			218 3 0	5 p.ct.	330
[illegible]			133 14 0	do.	25
[illegible]			[illegible]	do.	73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1188	100	100	Rs. 6	118 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,725
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	300	3,800
Bombay Municipal Bonds		...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	75	..	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	150	..	280
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	2½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 100	1,390
Ripon Gold M. Co Ld	30,000A	10	10	..	24
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	11p.ct.	144
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	21
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 11	1,070
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	20½
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Briscoe, 1,480 tons, Captain W. Scott, will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE brig Atlantic, 200 tons, Captain W. Sledge, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE ship Sunrise, 1,158 tons, Captain G. Williams, will sail to-day for New York with a general cargo.

THE ship Allegiance, 1,180 tons, Captain W. Roberts, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rothesay, 1,381 tons, Captain C. C. Brough, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship Slieve Donald, 1,788 tons, Captain R. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th April) with a cargo of 2,710 tons coal, and jettisoned about 80 tons coal to save ship in a gale during the voyage. The vessel is consigned to the B. I. S. N. Co.

THE steamer Kingdom, 1,431 tons, Captain Roberts, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Cardiff, brought a cargo of 2,150 tons coals, and the following passengers:—Miss Rosalie Brostein, Miss Victoria Benalic, Mr. S. Solomon Grinsbrock, Mrs. S. Grinsbrock, Miss Nooma Louisa, and two deck. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
6	Slieve Donald	Campbell	Liverpool, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Rothesay (s)	Brough	Amsterdam.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnstone	Kurrachee.
	Darlington (s)	Dulling	Malta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Briscoe, Scott, to Port Said.
Ship Sunrise, Williams, to Newyork.
Ship Allegiance, Roberts, to Dunkirk.
Brig Atlantic, Sledge, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madagascar, to Hull.
Steamer Merton Hall, to Malta and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
1	Bancoora (s)	Hart	Bombay, June 20.
	Penda (s)	Stuart	Moulmein, June 23.
	Chupra (s)	Keighly	Bombay, June 7.
	Gleanavon	Tarney	Cardiff, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Steamer Malda. Ships Talisman and Loch Ryan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—108 cases sheet iron, Meggee Oomersey; 26 crates empty bottles, Indian Zoedone and Co; 800 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 2 hogsheads stout, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hisparia s—1 hogshead whiskey, Green and Read.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—20 cases eau-de-cologne, F. Masotti and Co; 1 case books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.
Khandalla s—23 cases paper, Meya Saheb Surmially.
Peshawur s—1 [illegible] cask whisky, W. J. [illegible]

FROM VENICE.

Malwa s—26 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Daver and Son.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—12 cases claret, M. Mandolfo and Co; 2 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—4 cases brandy, Rally Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peshawur s—9 cases curracao, W. H. Nobel.
Guy Mannering s—10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Reeta s—500 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara s—1,992 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abana s—8,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Corinth s—1,600 cwts mowra flowers, Cursetjee and Nuthoobhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—20 bales cotton and 10 bales wool, Cunnilall Becherdass; 40 bales wool, Noonan Brothers; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 178 bales goat hair, Luckmedass Morarjee; 1,300½ cwts myrabolams and 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 207 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 174 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 12 bales cotton, Somjee Damjee; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Surrey s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Merton Hall s—139 cwts coir yarn, H. S. Sallay Mahamed; 105 cwts coir yarn, Luckmedass Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Florida s—28 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Mahomed Corjee; 2 bales hides, B. Esmail; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 26 bales, hides, Natha Esen; 20 bales hides, Ramonbhoy Russulbhoy; 20 bales hides, John Mahomed and Peerbhoy; 1,050 cwts wheat, 300 cwts wall grain, and 100 cwts Joowar, Ghella Bharmull.

FOR ANTWERP.

Menai—882½ cwts gingellyseed 4,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Sussex s—100 bales cotton, 400 cwts poppyseed and 1,500 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Moel Rhiwan—20,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Briscoe s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Adirondack—10,250 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Leverrier s—242½ cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Roskenna Bay s—5,621 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Madagascar s—4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, John Marshall.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Castlodale s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Fern Holme s—5,000 cwts wheat and 6,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir & Co., 1½ cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

182-82—R. M. Sayani.—Hajee Khullan Runonsey vs. Sewjee Ramjee and others.—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
214-82—Macfarlane and E.—Fakerchund Motichund vs. Motichund Hurruckchund.—Craigie, L., and O.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs. Serang Ahmedjee Issaji and another.—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
For investigation under Sec. 408 of the C. P. C.

In person—Sha Lilla Ladha vs. Thucker Vulubji Ookerda.
In person—Narsoo Nagoo vs. Margoo.
In person—Pandurung Runchord vs. Anundrao Mungesh Balkrishna and B.
In person—S. Fernandes vs. P. M. Mendes and another.
In person—Khoondibai vs. Manaji Nilloji—M. H. Khan.
In person—Cashi Naiquin vs. Damool Madhowji—Janardhan G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

307-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kanoobai vs. Punalal Punumchund and another—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W.
09-79—Muljee and B.—Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Seronjee and others—Ardesir and H., and Balkrishna and E.
228-82—Tyabjee and D.—Ardesir Jehangir Framjee vs Heerabai and others.—H. Bicknell.
310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridass Oodhowjee vs Sakobai—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Dyson, Lieut., 9th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Mercer, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Carleton, Lieut., Leicestershire, on leave, to Lanowlee.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. Wilson, Assist. Sett. Officer, is appointed to be Sett. Officer, 3rd Grade, from the forenoon of 22nd Dec. 1882, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, Sett. Officer, appointed Jr. Secy. to the Financial Commr. Punjab.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt. of India, No. 386, dated 27th April, 1883, in the Home Dept., Forests, confirming Mr. L. G. Smith, Offg. Assist. Conservr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade in his appointment, from 10th Feb. 1883, the Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to promote Mr. Smith to be an Assist. Conservr. of the 2nd Grade, from 11th idem.

With reference to the preceding Notification the Lieut. Govr. is pleased to appoint Mr. Smith to be Assist. Conservr. of the 1st Grade, from 4th Mar. 1883.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F. W. Egerton, Assist. Commr., is on return from the privilege leave of absence granted [illegible]

[illegible] Mu[illegible] abse[illegible] Civil [illegible] June 1883.

Mr. F. L. [illegible], Sialkot, has obtained privilege [illegible] for 2 months, from 15th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. D. K. Homan, Assist. Dist. Supt. of Police, Lahore, is appointed to act as Dist. Supt. of Police, Sialkot, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Edwards, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, from 15th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, Assist. Dist. Supt. of Police, Delhi, is appointed to act as Dist. Supt. of Police, Hissar, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. Rickie, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to England for 3 months, from 19th June 1883.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nowshera Station Order, dated 5th June 1883, appointing Surg.-Maj. O. F. Molloy, A.M.D., to charge of the Lock Hospital, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surg. A. S. Reid., 8th N. I.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated 31st May 1883, making the following temporary appointment: Lieut. W. D. Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., vice Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, on leave.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being so mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other. "AGENTS WANTED."

BLINDNESS.
ONE-THIRD of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles, or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street Poona daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. TIMAVO and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano ... Rs. 34 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ... „ 30 „ „ or „ 325
Semi-grand, on three legs „ 6[illegible] „ „ or „ 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

GUNESHKHIND, 4th August [illegible]
MESSRS. DEVITRE,
THE Tea you sent gives satisfaction, and I shall be glad to take a further supply. Our consumption is about 26 lbs. a month. Be good enough to send this quantity monthly.
H. J. FERGUSSON,
Acting Military Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

DARLING—July 2, at Calicut, the wife of Robert Darling, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT—June 19, at Gora Galli, the wife of C. H. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—COURT—July 2, at Trichinopoly, Lieutenant G. J. Shaw, Adjutant, 5th Regiment N. I., to Elizabeth Harriette (Lizzie), daughter of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Court, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BIGGS—June 25, at Kurseong, of cholera, Alder, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Biggs.

WILLIAMS—June 25, at Vizianagram, Catherine, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Williams, S. I. B. Mission.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

THE statement that Li Hung Chung has left Shanghai and referred M. Tricou to the Tsangli Yamin looks badly for France. The Tsangli Yamin is an institution which was invented at the time of the Tien Tsin treaty to act as a buffer between the diplomatists of the outer barbarians and the Celestial Government. It is a Chinese Circumlocution Office which would try the patience of Lord Dufferin himself. To refer the peremptory and short-tempered M. Tricou to that department has almost the look of a practical joke on the part of the great soldier statesman, Li Hung Chung, who is a sort of Chinese Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston rolled into one. If it were intended to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations with the French envoy, who only a few days ago made a sensation by his studied rudeness to the Chinese representative, Li Hung would certainly keep them in his own hands. To refer the Frenchman to the Tsangli Yamin is virtually to inform him that he may talk as long as he pleases, but that China will not abandon her protectorate of the Empire of Annam. This will mean war, sooner or later, if the French persist in their present policy, and the inevitable result will be that the Tongking adventure will end as that of Mexico ended, in failure and discredit.

THE controversy with regard to labour in jails has reached a stage at which it becomes interesting to everybody as disclosing a curious economic problem. It possesses a further interest, inasmuch as it raises the question of what are the most effective corrective tasks that can be devised. The broad issue between the parties is, whether jail labour should be in the highest degree productive. Between those who say that a jail should be a huge factory, and the opposite extreme, who contend that jail labour to be irksome should be wholly unproductive, there are various degrees of opinion, among which it is necessary to select a positive doctrine. The immediate parties to the present discussion are the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and several local Governments closely interested in the result. The matter has been under discussion, so far as India is concerned, since the Jail Conference of 1877, an assembly which, we may incidentally remark, has afforded more material for debate than most others of its kind. The proposals which were submitted to the Conference were of a comprehensive and decisive character. It was urged, in fact, that "the Prison Department had an equal right with any private individual to manufacture articles for sale in the open market" and "to employ State capital and convict labour in free competition with private capital and free labour." In other words, Government were [illegible] be at liberty to [illegible] factories supplied [illegible] steam machinery, and maintained by the [illegible] capital which Government resources would place at their disposal. Though the Conference did not adopt any such sweeping recommendation, the doctrine embodied above has formed the basis of the policy in this respect pursued by several local Governments, and notably by that of Bengal. It was only natural that this policy should be regarded with great jealousy by private manufacturers, whose interests were threatened by a formidable competitor. Even in England the development of jail industry excited great opposition, and led to several discussions in the House of Commons. In England the defence was that the proportion of manufactured goods which the jails could produce bore an utterly insignificant relation to the manufactures of the country, and that appreciable competition with private industry was out of the question. It is, however, quite otherwise in India, where industries are not only few but in a struggling condition. The strong objection to stimulating jail industries in India led the Government of India to issue a Resolution on the subject last autumn. This document, it seems to us, solved the question in a fair and reasonable manner, and the decision of the Supreme Government was generally accepted as final. For reasons, however, which have not been explained so conclusively as we should wish, the Secretary of State is disposed to override the decision of the Government of India, and to encourage the extension of jail industry to an extent which would leave little to choose between a prison and an ordinary factory. Apart from the undesirable policy of overruling the Government of India on a matter which can only be understood in India, we venture to think the policy of the Secretary of State cannot be supported on economic or disciplinary grounds.

It is essential, at the outset, to distinguish clearly between the industrial conditions of India and England. In regard to this, the Government of India in their Resolution pointed out the fact that "it is now very clearly recognised that the greatest economic want of India is the creation of industrial pursuits;" and they go on to quote the following passage from the Report of the Famine Commissioners:—"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population; and no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments." It is evident, therefore, that whereas the Home Government finds itself in the presence of highly organised and widespread industries, with which, by reason of its unskilled and unwilling labour, it could not compete even if it would, the Government in India has a duty imposed upon it to foster private industries as a matter of sound public policy. But British policy leaves a Government but scant means of affording assistance to feeble industries. Most other Governments would avail themselves of high protective tariffs to shield indigenous industry. As Government remark, however, such a policy is "opposed to sound economic doctrine," and is, therefore, out of court. As a matter of fact, Government can do little to aid, and not much to encourage native manufactures. Under such circumstances, it becomes doubly necessary that they should do nothing to *discourage* private enterprise. And that the wholesale conversion of jails into factories in India would be a very serious discouragement there is little reason to doubt. Had the Government of Bengal been permitted to introduce machinery on an unlimited scale, the jails of the province would have practically absorbed to themselves numerous industries which might otherwise have spread among the people. And it must not be forgotten that when Government enter the field of industry as a competitor, [illegible] in a very different position from that of the ordinary trader. [illegible] Government of India very pertinently remark, in such a case "the manufacturer finds himself in competition with an adversary possessed of what, for the purposes of this argument, may be considered an unlimited amount of capital, and who can perfectly well carry on his business for years with a total disregard of the ordinary laws which in private life must govern commercial transactions." Where industries are carried on to a limited extent the organization of Government would inevitably crush out the private manufacturer. There is a further objection which would apply even if the principle of freedom to trade were conceded to the Prison Department. It is that prison manufactures are not really so profitable as they would appear, even if they are profitable at all. The Government of India on this point said: "When Government becomes a manufacturer, there is no practical check on the profit and loss account, such as applies in the case of a private trader. The accounts are merged in the transactions of the province and the empire. The officer concerned in no way finds his own private income affected. It is sometimes doubtful whether in the compilation of the accounts of profit and loss all the items that a private trader would have to reckon in are considered, especially when these take the form of capital; and as above remarked, there is no practical check which would serve to demonstrate their presence or absence." The Inspector-General of Jails in the Central Provinces throws light on the monetary value of the industry and its relation to the private trader. He says: "Jail Superintendents have always great difficulty in disposing of their stocks of oil, and can often only do so by under-selling local manufactures." Another Inspector-General confirms the view of the Government of India as to the unbusinesslike manner in which the sale of jail manufactures is conducted. "The price of jail manufactures," he writes, "is regulated by their market value without reference to the cost of production." "I have it in my power," says another, "to order the acceptance of any rate which may be fixed upon, provided it covers the cost of raw materials." There is yet another objection which, though not referred to by the Government of India, deserves some attention. It was pointed out by Sir George Birdwood in a letter to the *Times* that the institution of jail manufactories would be ruinous from an artistic point of view. He instanced the case of carpet weaving, in which the coarse, unskilled, but cheap, labour of the jails had corrupted public taste, and driven the artistic weaver out of the field. How far this argument would be applicable to other industries would, of course, depend on the extent to which jail labour was utilised. It may be accepted as a general principle that jail labour would be unskilled, and in most cases a workman would be discharged when he began to acquire proficiency. The knowledge he had obtained in jail would be useless when he regained his liberty because, for reasons already pointed out, manufactures on a great scale would be the monopoly of the prisons. The inferiority of the jail article would hardly prevent its being forced into use, inasmuch as the prisons could sell their goods irrespective of profit or loss. In the long run, therefore, the "cheap and nasty" would drive the artistic article out of general use.

Though the Government of India decided against the unlimited introduction of machinery, they by no means advocated a system of unproductive labour. It has often been contended that the worthlessness of the task allotted to a prisoner added materially to the punishment. That, for example, the toil of carrying shot, piling up wood, or mounting the treadmill, was infinitely more irksome because it was specially invented to torment the subject of correction. Though there is undoubtedly something in this, it is now generally considered that prison labour to be objectionable need not be absolutely non-productive. On this doctrine the Government of India found their policy. They have no objection to prison labour being productive, but they do not think the main object should be profit. "It need *not*," say they, "be made as productive as possible, and every endeavour should be made to turn it into channels which may, as little as possible, hinder the spontaneous growth of native industries." If it be thought that weaving [illegible] twist is proper employment [illegible] which, however, is doubtful, it would be allowable [illegible] think the Government of India, to make the prisoners turn capstans in connection therewith, but improper to introduce steam machinery. The contention of the Supreme Government is clear, and we think it will commend itself to every one. The profits from all the jails in India being only, at the prison estimate, £100,000, it is hardly necessary to allude to the saving to the taxpayer. The only real objection to the Viceroy's policy comes from the Government of Bengal, and some others who, like it, have spent considerable sums in purchasing and fitting up machinery. As the Government of India are willing to give some compensation for this, there is no hardship likely to come to anybody by the adoption of their system. The policy of the Supreme Government in this matter commends itself to Indian opinion, and we hope the Secretary of State will see fit to withdraw his opposition.

THE proposal to establish a Municipal Mont de Piété in Bombay, was yesterday rejected by the Corporation after a very full debate. The Government of Bombay last April addressed the Corporation on the subject, and asked whether the Municipality would organise a Pawn Bank with a view to saving the poor from the inconvenience and extortion consequent on the want of legalised pawn-broking institutions. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and the majority reported in its favour. Dr. Blanc, who has taken an active interest in the matter, yesterday proposed the adoption of the report of the committee, and he spoke strongly in its favour, as did some other members of the Corporation. But the sense of the majority was decidedly adverse to the proposal. There were admittedly no data as to the probable income or expenditure of the Bank. A lakh of rupees was asked for to start with, and it was stated that deposits at 5 per cent. could be obtained, perhaps to the amount of three lakhs more. By lending this sum at 9 per cent. on good security—gold and silver ornaments, and the like, by preference—there would be, the committee considered, a fair margin of profit, and no risk to speak of. But there was no estimate of the cost of an adequate staff. That would probably be an expensive item. One of the speakers said that an honest manager would require at least Rs. 500 a month, and an honest valuer as much. Then there were clerks, rent, insurance, unforeseen losses, to be provided against. Other objections took the form of old friends in the Political Economy line. Private enterprise in the shape of the Marwaree at present lends money on security. Why interfere with private enterprise? The Marwaree fulfils a necessary and, indeed, highly beneficial function in the community; why interfere with his profits? To do so under the idea that the Municipality would thereby benefit the poor, would be just as idle as to open a baker's shop in order to lower the price of bread. A decidedly weak point in the proposal, though it was scarcely glanced at during the debate, was that where, as the Monts de Piété on the Continent, and the licenced pawnbrokers' shops in England, have a legal monopoly of pawnbroking, yet there was no idea of procuring for the institution to be set up in Bombay any monopoly whatever. Consequently it would have to compete with rivals who could vary their terms at pleasure, and would not be restrained by any regard for the public interests in their dealings with the dishonest. The Municipal Pawn Office would be weighted by its principles in the struggle for existence, and if it proved at all straight-laced in its inquiries as to the whence of the articles brought to its counter, would alienate even the honest, who would find at the competing establishments men of the world more easy to do business with. Would it be possible to give a Mont de Piété founded on principles of morality and benevolence the monopoly of pawnbroking in Bombay? This is to say the least very doubtful. Anyhow it has not as yet been seriously proposed to take that course.

THE political significance of the death of the Duke of Marlborough is not measured simply by the disappearance of a great territorial magnate of England and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. These dignities may be adequately filled by his successor; and the political position of the late Duke, though occasionally exalted, was by no means influential. It is not so much the death of the late Duke as the accession of the Marquis of Blandford to the dukedom that will make a stir on the political world. The new Duke, in addition to a disagreeable notoriety in social matters, has distinguished himself by the expression of advanced views in relation to politics and theology which we are not accustomed to find associated with the highest rank in the peerage. Lord Blandford has exhibited not a little of the audacity and talent of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, and if [illegible] adhere to the opinions he has already [illegible] he will be the first Duke who [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] with advanced Radicals [illegible] ever allied himself [illegible] Lords by [illegible]. As his grace sits in the House [illegible] hereditary right, he cannot be got rid of like Lord Queensberry, who, being only an elective peer of Scotland, was turned out of his seat by his brethren when his ideas became disagreeable to them.

MALABAR HILL.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE stranger who comes to Malabar Point in 1883 will find that one plinth or pedestal of a pillar is all that remains of this ancient temple. There are a few other stones lying near the site, and there are, we daresay, many built into erections and walls, or lying in odd corners in and about Walkeshwur. A recumbent life-size statue on your left near the gate of the present temple, and a stone with Trimarti on it—that figure which you see in colossal proportions at Elephanta—is now in the Indian Museum. This last was forwarded by Dr. Moor, who tells us that when he wrote (in the beginning of the century) many of the stones were being taken away to furnish materials for the new buildings at Walkeshwur.

Dr. Burgess and the Pundit Bhagvanlal Indraji, so distinguished for his antiquarian researches, and a resident at Walkeshwur, were good enough to accompany us on a recent visit, and we are indebted to them both for much valuable information. Of the ancient temple, we have seen that little remains, yet from these fragmentary memorials Dr. Burgess is inclined to reconstruct a temple of the size, style, and, most probably, of the age of Ambernath. Thus Professor Owen from a single bone builds up some inhabitant of the ancient world. Ambernath is 87 ft. long by 50 ft. high, and was probably built by one of the Silhara kings of the Konkan, A. D. 810 to 1260, whose immoral proclivities and cloven foot remain graven on its walls with a pen of iron. Built by Silhara or Balhara does not matter much, for it is more to the point to know and believe that the form of religion embodied in Ambernath has vanished from the Maharatta country, and if Walkeshwur was like unto it, we think the Moslem and Lusitanian were right in pulling it to pieces. You have heard of Mahommed Begada, of Ahmedabad,

whose daily food
Was asp, and basilisk, and toad.

according to Hudibras—a saint compared with the builder of Ambernath, and which, no doubt, accounts for the demolition of its congener.

Sir Evan Nepean (Governor 1812 to 1819) had a small room at Malabar Point, and Mountstuart Elphinstone, when Governor (1819 to 1827), built a bungalow on the site of the temple, and some of his successors, not so long ago, filled up the tank and broke the Stone of Regeneration in pieces, which looks rather like a desecration of what was once one of the holiest places in Western India. It seems from this, at first sight, that in these times there was less deference paid to the religious susceptibilities of the natives.

No doubt these governors knew their own powers and asked no questions, and the governed were not so squeamish as to cry out before they were hurt. Besides, old Walkeshwur, as we have said, was an obsolete thing, and the natives well knew that the English could both give and take. I suppose that a burying-ground is a holy place—at least, a place which gathers round to it sacred associations. Well, the English had such a place in Bombay, Mendham's burying-ground, and their only one for a hundred years; and yet when the exigencies of the city demanded it, they gave it up without a murmur. This was in 1760, and you could not to-day, without a map, tell where it stood, so utterly has it been swept away. So, on the other hand, the old temple of Mombadavi had to go to the wall and find a new site. Its sacred tank now does duty as a work-a-day washing-place in the Dhoby-talao. The answer is the same in all these cases. The sermon [illegible]

[illegible] Lady Falkland [illegible] Governor from 1848 to 1853, [illegible] Malabar Point dearly, and, if we mistake not, she spent one or two hot seasons here. She came out here when Europe was in the throes of revolution, and found this place a little Goshen. She was a clever, witty woman, wrote in a sparkling feminine way, and has left us in "Chow-chow" graphic descriptions of all the phenomena—torrid heat, sand storm, and burst of the monsoon. She could wander about, or sit sketching Walkeshwur Pagoda and its tank for hours together. She had a great deal of the animal spirits of her mother, Mrs. Jordan, who had been in her day one of the greatest actresses. Her father had been King of England. She it was who, on sitting down to dinner, asked Mrs. Harding, the Bishop's wife, if she had ever been in a hack-buggy; and if hack-buggies were as dirty in '48 as they are now, I do not wonder that she replied in a decided negative. "Well, I have. When I arrived in Bombay nobody expected me; I jumped into a hack-buggy and drove to Parell. The sepoys would not allow me to come in. I soon showed them the way, and arrived at Parell in a hack-buggy."

Malabar Hill is, no doubt, the part *par excellence* of Bombay which Sir John Malcolm had in his eye when he compared our harbour to the Bay of Naples.

Ah! my friends, this soaring vision of Parthenope will not do. Capri, Sorrento, Castellamare, Vesuvius! And yet though no two faces are alike, look at this Malabar Hill as you please from the bandstand, and was there ever such a marvellous likeness? An exact counterpart, it seems to be, of Naples for three miles from the Castle of St. Elmo to Virgil's tomb on the Promontory of Posilipo, and which any man may verify at his leisure from the deck of the steam when he comes to his voyage end in the Bay of Naples.

You cannot institute any comparison between the work done here and the work done there, for men in Naples have been piling architecture for a thousand years. It is the ridge we speak of—the right arm of both cities—and though Naples has more bulk, the symmetry is the same in both cases.

The view of the Fort, to which the new buildings on the Esplanade add so much beauty, is exquisite, but it is so familiar to everybody, and has been the subject of so many descriptions, paintings, yea even poems, that we merely allude to it. Across the harbour you can see in dim perspective those lands from Nagotna to Thul—highland and island—and which Mr. Campbell, in the new Volume (XI.) of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, (1) which is just issued, tells us belonged to the Angria family till 1840. Yes, so late as 1840, so that it does not require a very old man to remember these times: and you may see the territory from your own doors. We sometimes hear of the advantages of the old Governments of India—Peishwas, for example—to the working man, from Mr. W. W. Hunter and others. Well, here was a native Government which survived to our own times, and had all the advantages of proximity to a great city full of life and activity. Was it bad or good? You know Kheneury light-house. Well, if the day is clear, if you look to the left of it, you may descry something like a floating island on the horizon. This is Henery Island, a dim point at night, on which Kheneury glimmers a weird and uncertain light. When we came into possession of this country in 1840, we searched this island, like Jerusalem, with lighted candles. And on it we found a low, dark dungeon 12 feet in diameter by 7 feet high. A flight of steps hid by a trap-door led underground to a strong door at its entrance, out of which we took two prisoners loaded with chains. They were covered with vermin—a loathsome spectacle—and one of them had become blind of an eye for want of light. There were originally fifteen of them, but thirteen of them had gone raving mad for want of light and water, given up the ghost before our arrival, thus giving a chance of existence to the other two, for Death and the Sirkar were running a hard race which should get them first. Their condemnation had been various—five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years' imprisonment; and for what? Gang robbery and dacoity, and they would never have been there, but they were poor, and had not the means of bribing their jailors. Mr. Campbell adds, "As their sufferings were disproportionate to the vague and unrecorded charges against them, the Political Superintendent set them free."

We were concluding without a word on the modern temple of Walkeshwur. All we know about it is, that it was built by a wealthy Hindoo, Rama Kamat, about the year 1724, and this man was the only influential native who was present at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Thomas' Cathedral. (2). It is curious to note, on Malabar Hill, that what has become the latest and, in some respects, the most favourite abode of our citizens, appears to have been the very first site chosen by man on our island. And it is still equal for the accommodation of any amount of progressive population, and that without Back Bay or other Reclamation. "I will [illegible] Ormiston," to house a million of inhabitants on Malabar Hill alone.' Something ought, however, to be done to repress the temptation that every man is led into to build according to his own caprice. The space that we are so anxious to guard with jealous care is of course the *coup d'œil* or frontispiece of Back Bay as it is seen from any of the shores of Back Bay. You cannot have your own way in everything, and no Committee of Taste, say in Naples, would allow some instances to appear and offend the eye. There is such a thing as beauty and harmony of form; and if every man is to be permitted to erect anything he pleases, then we may bid adieu to the inheritance of beauty that has come down to us in Malabar Hill, blessed with the poetry of Nature, but deficient in the poetry of Art.

There is one gleam of light has come to us. Somebody has proposed to terrace and plant with shrubs and flowers that ugly scar on the face of the Hill—the remains of Back Bay excavation works, which has been an eye-sore for nearly twenty years to not only all dwellers in the Fort and Colaba, but even to "Malabars" themselves, when driving homewards. The man who suggested this deserves a vote of thanks, and when carried out, a testimonial from the citizens of Bombay, even though the terraces should not rival the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

J. D.

THE FLOODS ON THE RAILWAYS.

MATTERS had greatly improved yesterday on both the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway lines. A telegram from Mr. Duxbury, the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, sent yesterday from Surat, states:—"We commenced at once to get the passengers and mails between Ahmedabad and Bombay. But it took twenty-four hours' walking and climbing about three miles over the two breaks and halting to avoid the breaks at night. Every day will improve matters."

On the G. I. P. Railway through booking of passengers, passengers' luggage, and parcels was resumed yesterday morning. The trains were worked up to the Ajunta river on this side, and the Bhookaree river on the Khundwa side. There is a gap of two miles and a quarter between the two rivers, over which the passengers and luggage were were taken in boats. Lorries were made use of, and everything possible was done to facilitate transit. Bands of workmen were working hard to improve the state of affairs over the break; and it is expected that the repairs will be completed in about a fortnight.

RELIEF OF THE SURAT SUFFERERS.

IT is announced that a meeting of the leading native gentlemen of Bombay will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Fort residence of Mr. Dinshaw M. Maneckjee Petit, for the purpose of devising means to raise a large fund to relieve the distress of those who have suffered from the disastrous floods at Surat. The invitation note issued for the meeting is signed jointly by Messrs. D. M. Petit, Tapidass Vurjdass, S. S. Bengalee, Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Premchund Roychund, Vijbhookandass Atmaram. A telegram from Mr. White, the Collector of Surat, states that immediate relief is absolutely needed to provide for the houseless and the distressed.

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(1) *Bombay Gazetteer.* Kolaba and Jangira, under Government orders, 1883.

(2) Dr. da Cunha.

NOTE.—I may note, as connected with this subject, that in a retired, [illegible] shady vale, on that beautiful part of the beautiful island of Bombay, called by the English Malabar Hill —I know not by what name by natives—is a fine tank, surrounded by temples and terraces, and trees and buildings, constituting a village; if I ever knew its name, I have forgotten it. There resided in my earlier day, Brahmans and contemplative Hindus, many of whom had never in their lives been in the city or fort of Bombay, though only three or four miles distant. And many more of the English living there had never, I dare say, visited or heard of this cool, quiet happy "Brahman village"—its usual designation when spoken of. It was a favourite resort of mine; and I became tolerably well known to some of its sober philosophers—and I have sometimes, when tired of the heat and turmoil, and vexations and excesses of business and society, been more than half-disposed to envy the peaceful inhabitants [illegible] "that shady blest retreat," the life they there led, and seemed to love.

Since the time of which I speak, this village, then unapproachable except on foot, is probably no longer secluded, or inhabited by the same description of people. The Hill has become studded with villas—the Point, a bold sea-chafed promontory, where the fine temple once stood, from the blasted and ruined foundations of which I dug out and brought to England, the ponderous triune bust represented in the cubic pedestal of my mystical Frontispiece—that Point has become the marine residence of the Governor—roads for horses and carriages intersect the Hill—and ere as many more years elapse as have passed into the [illegible] ocean of eternity since I first wandered, and chased the hooded snake over it, steam coaches may, for aught I know, traverse it on iron roads.

I have not had an opportunity of examining Dr. Borlase's Cornwall. I shall expect if he is circumstantial, to find considerable similarity between the British and Indian superstitions in this particular. Of those of India I will here observe that the lithic Yoni at Malabar Point, Bombay, is used both by women and men—as is at some length described in the HP. The famous Brahman Ragoba, the father of the last of the Mahratta Peshwas, when at Bombay, passed through it frequently—and it is said, that the great [illegible] perilled his liberty and life for the advantages of such regeneration. The said Ragoba sent two Brahman ambassadors to England. On their return they required purification from having passed through, and lived in, [illegible] They were regenerated by a transit through [illegible] a golden Yoni, made expressly for the purpose—and of [illegible] with other ceremonies at an immense expense, given by [illegible] Moor's Oriental Fragments, 1834.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.

THE FLOODS AT SURAT.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 6.

Much damage has probably been done by the floods along the course of the River Taptee. Great destruction of property has been caused in several villages near Surat.

The flood in Surat city is now over, though the river is still high. The sluices at the bridge, which are shut to keep the river water out of the creek from running through the lower part of the town, were opened yesterday afternoon, and the water in most parts of Surat has nearly passed off.

The deep mud remaining causes much inconvenience.

Many houses have fallen, though, strangely, some strong ones suffered while weak huts escaped.

The people in the suburbs took to trees and roofs of houses. Several were rescued just before their houses fell. Several people took refuge in the hospital.

Great inconvenience was experienced from want of food while the people were shut off from help.

Food is now being supplied to the houseless, and generous promises of help have been received.

Much grain and rice stored in pits have been swept away or damaged.

A public meeting has been called by the Collector for Monday, in aid of the sufferers. The number of lives lost is unknown. The flood rose rapidly, and many living near the bank sought refuge elsewhere, who, it is hoped, will turn up.

A wooden roof with three people clinging to it was carried past Surat. The fate of these people is at present unknown.

Much damage has been done to the roads, trees, &c. In parts, communication was only possible by boats, of which there were not enough. The offices in the Castle were closed for three days, as there was no communication.

Even in the European part some houses were rendered uninhabitable, and the inmates were taken off in boats to neighbours' houses.

Much damage has been caused to the military lines, several rows being destroyed. The highest water almost reached the top of the Hope Bridge.

Much fever is expected to be produced by the drying mud.

No post was received here from Tuesday morning till last night.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 6.

The flood has subsided, but the weather is still cloudy, and rain continues to fall smartly. The Nanpura Makai bridge is safe.

Postal communication has been established; rail communication is still disturbed from here to Kim and Sachin. Passengers on both sides are allowed to travel without tickets to the point of breakage, with the option of proceeding further. The railway officials estimate that about a week will be required to re-establish through booking.

There has been no loss of life in the city; but many dead bodies are said to have been found in adjacent villages—some twenty were discovered in village Gaviar. The destruction of many houses in Rander is reported. Efficient assistance to the poor people rendered houseless by the flood was given by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Whitworth, and the Foujdar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

During the absence of Mr. W. E. Ward, Mr. C. J. Lyall officiates as Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts. Mr. E. Stack officiates for Mr. Lyall.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Brandis, Dr. W. Schlich is confirmed as Inspector General, Forest.

The rules hitherto in force for admission to the Political Department and Foreign Office, have been revised and are published in the *Gazette*.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is appointed Deputy Accountant General, N. W. P., but officiates until further orders in the same capacity in Bengal. Mr. Stephen Jacob succeeds Mr. Cooke.

Mr. R. Logan is confirmed in the appointment of Under-Secretary, Finance Department.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made:—Major E. G. Wace to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain H. H. Collen to be Major.

Lieut.-Colonel Woodburn F. Bardleman gets brevet rank as Colonel.

RETIREMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas N. Walker retires from the service.

A VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR BELUCHISTAN.

The formation of a Volunteer corps in Beluchistan has been sanctioned. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Sandeman, Agent, G. G., Beluchistan, appointed Hony. Colonel, and Major Mosley Commandant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, JULY 5.

Latest news from China states that Li Hung Chung has left Shanghai and has referred M. Tricou to the Tsungli Yamen or Chinese Foreign Office.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The large increase in the mortality from cholera at Mansurah and Sammanoud convinces the doctors that the disease is of an epidemic character.

Two cases of cholera have occurred amongst the troops forming the sanitary cordon.

THE SECOND SUEZ CANAL.

M. de Lesseps has left Paris for London, in compliance with the request of the British Government, in order to complete the agreement in connection with the second Suez Canal, the bases of which are settled.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

News from Australia states that great dissatisfaction is felt in that colony on account of the Home Government's decision with reference to the annexation of New Guinea, and the Ministers of Queensland and Victoria decline to regard the decision as final.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER FOR INDIA.

Sir Auckland Colvin's appointment to succeed Major Baring in India is confirmed.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Marlborough.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Colombo, from Bombay, left to-night for Marseilles.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras	3 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent.	89¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50⅝

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, July 5.

10 p.m.	79·8

FRIDAY, July 6.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·7

THE QUARANTINE.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Venice stating that fifteen days' quarantine has been established at Italian ports, ten days' at Trieste, and twenty-one days' at French ports.

A telegram from the Political Resident at Aden, dated 5th July, to the Bombay Government states that "the following telegram has been received from the British Consul-General at Cairo:—Arrivals from Egypt are now subject to fifteen days' observation in Italy."

THE new steamship Slieve Donard of Liverpool, 1783 tons, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning after a good passage of 89 days, was [illegible] by a heavy sea, and shifted cargo in the South Atlantic, near the island of Tristan da Cunha, and had her decks swept clean of all moveables. She lost bulwarks, stanchions, bridge, hurricane deck, and two boats, and had to jettison a quantity of her cargo of coals to save the lives and property on board. Two seamen were washed overboard and lost, and five were injured.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the only subject disposed of was the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the scheme proposed by the Town Council for the establishment of a pawn bank, especially with regard to the financial aspect of the scheme. The committee suggested that the Corporation should sanction the starting of a pawn bank on a small scale, which, if found to answer, could be enlarged and extended as might be found advisable. Dr. Blanc moved the adoption of the report, and that Government should be requested to introduce such legislative measures as might be necessary to give the Corporation the power of establishing a pawn bank. A long debate ensued, and several amendments were proposed. Eventually the following amendment, moved by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, and seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, was carried "that having regard to the legitimate functions of the Municipality, and the new responsibilities which it is about to assume in respect of the control and management of institutions which will be transferred to it, this Corporation does not deem it desirable to undertake the promotion and management of a pawn bank, and that Government be informed accordingly; also that the report of the committee, dated 8th May last, regarding the establishment of a *mont de piété*, be recorded."

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, "Simla society, which can sometimes be terribly shocked, has been much moved by the elopement to the plains of a military officer and the daughter of a gentleman in the uncovenanted service."

GENERAL J. T. WALKER, Surveyor-General of India, is reported to have renounced his intention of returning to India for the present, and may possibly not rejoin his appointment.

THE sowar of the Viceroy's bodyguard who was committed for trial before the Sessions Judge on a charge of rioting at Dehra, has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AT the Bombay High Court on Thursday, a suit brought by Bomonjee Cursetjee and another, as administrators of the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, against the Secretary of State for India, was called on before Mr. Justice Birdwood. The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 2,50,000, damages sustained by the estate by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant, through the Collector of Tanna, who, on the 1st January, 1879, deprived the plaintiffs of their right to draw toddy from the trees growing upon the lands of the villages of Bhandoop, Navoor, and Canjurum in the Salsette district, without payment of duty to Government, and of their right to sell such toddy or use it without such payment. The plaintiffs contended that the Bombay Abkari Act (Act 5 of 1878) did not justify Government in depriving them of their right to draw toddy from the trees and sell it free of duty, which right was acquired under a grant made by the late East India Company to Mr. Luke Ashburner in 1803. For the defendant, it was stated that the tax intended to be remitted by the grant was a tax in the nature of land revenue, not an excise duty; that the plaintiffs were, under the Bombay Abkari Act, not entitled to institute any suit; and that even if they were, it was barred by section 67 of the Act, having been instituted more than four months after the acts complained of. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship took time to consider his decision on the preliminary question whether the suit was barred.

THE Honourable C. G. Master, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, was to leave Madras on the 3rd instant for Bombay, *en route* to Europe on three months' privilege leave.

THE Ameer has sent off his wives and children to Kabul, the Lahore paper says, but still remains himself at Jelalabad. The difficulties with the Shinwaris have been overcome, and the Ameer has withdrawn his army, but he has established police posts at each village of importance.

THE official returns of the expenses and receipts of Indian Railways show that during the official year 1882-83 the receipts amounted to nearly 15½ crores of rupees, showing an increase of 31½ lakhs over the previous year, whilst the expenses were about 7½ crores, being some ten lakhs less than the previous year. The net receipts amounted to very nearly eight crores, or some 41 lakhs more than the profit of the previous year. The East Indian Railway shows a decline of upwards of 15 lakhs; the Oudh and Rohilkund of over 3½ lakhs. All the other lines, with a few insignificant exceptions, show considerable increases, the Rajputana-Malwa having the greatest increase of all, viz., nearly nine lakhs.

THE *Java Bode* of the 22nd May states that on the 7th of that month a detachment of troops, 160 strong, with artillery, left Banjermassing to operate against a large band of rebels reported to be occupying the country to the north of the town of Amuntay.

THE Acheen correspondent of the Batavia *Handelsblad*, writing under date the 10th May, states that recently a Chinese vessel took on board, at Penang, as ballast, cannon balls for the Achinese, the design being discovered and frustrated in time. Another Chinese vessel from Penang had also been detected attempting to smuggle a couple of cannon for the war party in Samalangan. He reports that, at that date, the hostile Achinese had established themselves quite close to Olehleh, and were infesting the road between that port and the Kraton, thus making communication insecure. Measures were being taken against an anticipated attack by them on Kotta Rajah, the seat of Government, they having already unsuccessfully attempted to surprise Pantie Perak, a post on its outskirts. The troops available were too few to undertake a sustained campaign against them, hence reinforcements were anxiously awaited.

A SUGGESTION which merits the approval of all interested in Indian folklore is made by a writer in the *Indian Agriculturist*. It appears that whereas the Hindu husbandman is but ill-provided with works on agriculture—for which, by the way, he would have little use on account of his illiteracy—he is well equipped with instructive maxims and proverbs as to the tilling of the soil, some of which are obviously of great antiquity. The suggestion is that these rhythmical proverbs, as well as set-phrases and tales, should be collected, and that after revision, "with the object of expunging indecent expressions, which with a little ingenuity may readily be replaced by more parliamentary language," a book should be compiled from the information contained in them, due allowance being made for the mythical and marvellous, which pervade all Indian literature. Many of the proverbs contain sound, practical advice, and show that the cultivators themselves recognise the absurdity of placing dependence on mysterious omens.

THE last quarter's number of the *Records of the Geological Survey of India* contains an interesting synopsis of the fossil vertebrata of India, by Mr. R. Lydekker. The descriptions of the extinct fishes of the carboniferous ages are entirely built up from the discovery of a few specimens of their teeth and dorsal spines; in some instances the evidence of a single tooth has sufficed. The discovery of the *humerus* of an extinct bird from Sind, which bone measures two inches in diameter, has, however, defied the ingenuity or appalled the imagination of geologists, for it is merely described as having belonged to "a gigantic wader." The *Sus Giganteus*, or giant pig, is described as having been "a true pig of enormous size." In the Indian Museum there is the large skull of a gigantic fish, a *Siluriod*, belonging to the living species *Bagarius Yarrelli* of the larger Indian and Burman rivers. As Mr. Lydekker says, "the survival of a pliocene fish to the present day is a fact of much interest." Huge frogs abounded in those days, and a land-tortoise is described, of which it is said "the entire animal, with the head and tail extended, is considered to have attained the length of 22 feet."

THE result of the case Scott *vs.* the Secretary of State for India has naturally been a disappointment to the Stanley Engineers, one of whom writes to an up-country paper expressing surprise at the plea put in by the Secretary of State, that the agreement on his part was only a temporary one. He writes:—

No doubt officers appointed to the Indian services by the Secretary of State for India in England have always considered their appointments permanent so long as they were fit for duty and did not misconduct themselves. Further, the same view appears to have been taken by the Government of India until the necessity arose for reductions in the Department of Public Works in 1879, they having frequently entertained men from outside employ on reduced salaries, pointing out that the Government services conferred advantages of permanent employment until incapacitated by old age, and a pension at the end of their service. The same opinion was taken by the Public Works Minister, Sir Andrew Clarke, in his Minute of June, 1877, and the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 1880. As I learn that the case was not satisfactorily argued by the counsel retained for the plaintiff, it will probably be referred on appeal to a higher Court, and I would urge on all members of the so-called Uncovenanted Service in India to send subscriptions without delay to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London, for the Stanley Engineers' Defence Fund, to enable the case to be referred to a higher Court, and the best possible counsel to be retained.

THE voyage she is now making will probably be the last participation of the s.s. Stirling Castle in the annual tea races. The *Straits Intelligence* says:—"We learn that that splendid steamer, the Stirling Castle, has been purchased by Signor Gaggino and a few gentlemen in Italy for the sum of £125,000 sterling. Signor Gaggino is a brother of our respected townsman Mr. G. Gaggino of the firm of Drummond, Gaggino & Co. The Russian Patriotic Cruiser Committee (for such is the true translation of the title of the semi-Government organisation in Russia whose aim is the purchase of swift vessels for cruisers) will bite their finger tips at seeing this vessel go to the Italians, for they have always had a wish to obtain her. The Italian gentlemen who have cut out the Russians and acquired the vessel are very wealthy and are esteemed as being among the most enterprising in Italy. They will make a good thing of the Stirling Castle, which henceforth will be known no more to the English flag nor under her present name."

Truth has been forwarded from Egypt a journal in Arabic, in which there is a caricature of the Khedive, Cherif Pasha, and Lord Dufferin. "His lordship figures as a fox and Cherif as a peacock. Three thousand copies of this harmless publication were seized at Cairo. When this was known, a great crowd collected around the police-station, and the demonstration became so threatening that the gendarmes had to be sent for. The crowd then dispersed, shouting 'Allah Yensorak ya Aboo Naddara!' which it is perhaps, necessary to tell my readers means, 'Allah give you the victory, O Aboo Naddara!' It is pretty clear," *Truth* remarks, "that this sort of nonsense cannot last. We cannot keep a body of British troops at Cairo to aid the Khedive to put down the liberty of the Press."

H. E. MONS. TRICOU, the new French Minister to China, arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on June 6, and was to start for Peking in a few days. At Shanghai His Excellency called upon H. E. Li, and was accompanied by the French Consul-General and two interpreters. The visit was a brief one and purely formal. A guard of French Municipal Police walked beside the chair of the Minister to and from the Consulate. His Excellency M. Bourée was also at Shanghai.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has the following remarks on the Salon du Progrès de la Coiffure's annual competition, with the "laudable object of promoting the art and mystery of hair-dressing":—Various ladies were ranged on chairs before looking-glasses (this, we suppose, was in deference to a well-known trait in the better sex which can never be quite unhappy in front of a mirror)—and submitted their locks to the manipulation of competing artists. The rules of the *coiffeur's* art are as the regulations of the French classic drama: not to the right or the left of the line, which the judges had laid down might the competitors diverge. But the true artist is at his best when strictly limited by the conditions of his art. Something, too, was allowed to the masters whose forte lay in prompt improvisation and the rapid seizing of effects; for there was a prize given for a *coiffure impromptu*, wherein much vigorous and forcible work appeared. High thinking and plain living are necessary to him who would obtain the highest honour in the walks of hair-dressing; but the true hair-dresser, like the poet or the cook, is born, not made. No study or application will compensate for the *divini aliquid* without which a man cannot write epic poems or dress the heads of young brides with complete success.

THE LATE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

REUTER announces the death of the Duke of Marlborough, which must, to some extent, have been sudden, since we have heard nothing of his illness. We take the following sketch of the late nobleman from *Men of the Time*:—

The Right Hon. John Winston Spencer Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was born June 2, 1822, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons, in April, 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, excepting for a short interval, (from 1845 till 1847,) until he succeeded as Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857. He became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures he succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as "Sir Robert Peel's Acts, for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. He was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to Dec., 1868. On the formation of his new government in Feb., 1874, Mr. Disraeli offered to the Duke of Marlborough the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His Grace, however, in consideration of his duties in his county and towards his extensive property, and the prolonged absence which the acceptance of the honour would have involved, felt himself obliged to decline it. Two years later, however, his scruples in this respect appear to have been overcome, for on the Duke of Abercorn resigning the Viceroyalty of Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough was nominated his successor Nov. 28, 1876. The Duke was Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant in the female line of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoyed a pension of £5,000 a-year, the palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He married July 12, 1843, Lady Frances Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings and removals have been made. Postings:—Lieutenant-Colonels Roberts and Perry, Norfolk Regiment, both to the 2nd Battalion, the former in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to 4th Battalion; and Captain Ruggles Brise, West Riding Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion. Removals:—Captain Wrench, West Riding, and Lieutenant Griffiths, South Yorkshire, both to the 1st Battalions of their regiments. Lieutenants Dashwood and James, Northumberland Fusiliers, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively.

MAJOR TYNDALL, Inspector of Gymnasia, is suffering from typhoid fever at Simla.

CAPTAIN FISHER, 10th Hussars, on sick leave in England, has been ordered to join the depôt of his corps, and comes out next trooping season.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the following is "the manner in which it has been decided to garrison the districts of Biluchistan held by British forces. The extreme frontier will be held by local levies, posted at small forts, and these will be supported by central military posts of some strength. The military garrison will be formed as follows:—At Quetta—1 Mountain Battery (European); 1 Garrison Battery (European); 2 squadrons of Native Cavalry; 1 battalion of British Infantry; and 2 regiments of Native Infantry. At New Bazaar—1 troop of Native Cavalry and 1 wing of Native Infantry. At Sharigh—1 troop of Native Cavalry and 1 wing of Native Infantry. At Thul Chotiali—1 Mountain Battery (native); 3 troops of Native Cavalry, 6 companies of Native Infantry. At Sibi—1 squadron of Native Cavalry. At Sui—1 troop of Native H. C. Cavalry. The Cavalry will be made up of 1 regiment and 1 troop Sind Horse, 2 squadrons Bengal Cavalry, and 1 squadron Punjab Cavalry. The movements of reinforcements for Biluchistan under the above scheme will not take place until the commencement of the next cold season; and the squadron of Cavalry lent by the Punjab will not remain longer than the autumn of 1884."

HIRED TRANSPORTS, MESSING CHARGES.

IT has been considered necessary to clearly demonstrate the scale of charges for the messing of officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, accountants, clerks, and others, when on hired transports. This subject has recently engrossed the attention of the higher authorities, who have been induced to draw up a classification of charges, which will, for the future, be the guide to all those whom it may concern, in regulating such charges. The following is the scale now sanctioned, but it should be borne in mind, that the sanctioned scale will only apply in the case of officers, &c., proceeding "on duty."

First Class Passengers.	Per diem. Rs. as.
For each officer of whatever rank	4 0
" lady or female child of 16 years and upwards	3 0
" child of 2 and under 16 years of age	2 0
" child under 2 years of age	free.

The above rates apply equally in the case of officers of the British and Indian armies, and are exclusive of charge for liquors; officers and their families will, independent of this ruling, be subject to the rates of messing contribution prescribed in the Pay Code for India, Vol. I., Articles 1158 and 1159.

Second Class Passengers.	Per diem. Rs. as.
For each 2nd class warrant officer, European non-commissioned officer of a Department and others, messed at the 2nd class table	3 0
For each 2nd class warrant officer, messed at the Commander's table when only one mess is maintained in the vessel	4 0
" wife or female child of 15 years of age at any mess	2 0
" child of 2 and under 15 years of age	1 8
" child under 2 years of age	free.
" European servants (male or female)	2 0
" Native servants (male or female)	0 3

The 2nd class rates include an imperial pint of good ale or beer; and the entire amount (without deduction on account of table money) will be paid by the State for warrant officers not having honorary commissioned rank, European non-commissioned officers attached to Departments or public offices, and subordinate accountants and clerks of departments or public offices, as also for the families of any of the classes.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 5.—A rise of two tenths is reported in the barometer at Kurrachee, and slight rises from a few stations on the west coast and in Madras, but elsewhere a general and considerable decrease of pressure [illegible] The westerly [illegible] weather to the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where the only rainfall is in the hills. Rain to-day:—Saugor Island, 4 inches; Diamond Island, Moulmein 2 inches; Simla, Darjeeling, Gya, Hazaribagh, Mount Abu, Deesa, Madura, 1 inch; Patna, Cuttack, False Point, Gopalpore, ½ inch. Previously, Naini Tal, Gauhati, Prome, 1 inch; Murree, Kurrachee, Rajkot, Ratnagherry, ¼ inch.

FLOODS IN GANJAM MADRAS.—A correspondent telegraphs to the *Madras Mail* from Aska, through Berhampore, 2nd July:—Heavy rain has fallen over Ganjam since the 29th. Seven inches in 30 hours have been registered in the interior. The Rooshookoolia river came down in great force on the morning of the 30th, rising over the cut-waters of the Aska bridge, and continued at this height till past midnight. The Mahanadi river overflowed its banks at sunset, and soon after 10 p.m. topped the embankment, which it breached during the night in six places. The whole country is flooded, and the Aska factory, as usual, is under water.

WYNAAD.—A Wynaad correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says:—"The S. W. Monsoon has fairly burst. There has been, since the 24th June, continuous heavy rain. The road from Devallah to Cherambady, only recently repaired at an outlay of Rs. 7,000, by 'combined mining managers only,' is now a complete quagmire."

HEAVY RAIN AT DARJEELING.—Although the monsoon has not so far favoured the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab with any heavy rain, it seems to have broken with great force upon the Eastern Himalayas. During the past month much damage has been done to property in that hill-station, and many of the roads have also been washed away. The cemetery, which is built on a steep slope, has suffered severely, and several walls and revetments which had stood for years are now in ruins. Land-slips have been of frequent occurrence, and many of the residents have lived in a state of alarm for weeks. Roads have sunk down into the *khuds*, or have been blocked by portions of the hill-side coming bodily down. A landslip overwhelmed the stables in one compound, killing a pony; while the Club premises have been damaged by falling earth, some of the dormitories being choked with mud. Between Siliguri and Darjeeling the railway line has been broken in several places, but the engineers have succeeded in re-establishing through traffic, though there are still two lengths over which the trains have to proceed at a slow rate of speed. The universal opinion in Darjeeling itself is that the Municipal authorities and Railway staff have respectively worked with wonderful energy and patience in what was at one time a serious emergency. It is believed that the danger of extensive land-slips has now passed away. We may add that all the new houses on the Kuch Behar estate have stood the severe test of the heavy rains without showing any signs of weakness; but one or two recently erected buildings elsewhere are apparently in not such good case, owing to their foundations being too near the *khuds*.—*Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regd.	15 19	22 23	20 86	23 83
5 Thursday	0 11	....	....	....
6 Friday	....	0 05	0 03	0 00
Total	15 30	22 28	20 89	23 83
Corresponding date last year	35 92	42 83	12 17	45 27

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(6TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·576	84·0	W S W	30	0·05
Surat	·711	84·6	S W	8	0·09
Bombay	·774	83·7	S W	16	0·11
Ratnagherry	·804	84·3	W S W	14	0·00
Karwar	·836	81·6	S W	Strong.	0·74
Mangalore	·904	79·9	Calm	...	0·10
Calicut	·896	80·7	Calm	...	0·02
Cochin	·912	78·1	W S W	..	0·18
Masulipatam	·677	83·8	N W	16	0·08
Madras	·775	85·5	S W	16	0·03
Negapatam	·789	87·9	S W	8	0·00

THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Captain Allen Russell's appeal on behalf of the "sacred edifice," as he is pleased to call it, which is now being erected in Frere-road, viz. the Seamen's Church, [illegible] would have a better opportunity of being answered favourably, if the public were once for all informed upon what platform the church is intended to be conducted. If, as a Seamen's Church, it is open to all comers, and if ministers of all Christian denominations, even of ing Mormons (as a safe load line), are allowed the use of the church for religious meetings with seamen, I doubt not but that many additional and permanent subscribers may be found. Until this latter point is made indubitably clear to the public, I believe that the matter of raising funds for the completion and furnishing the building will remain very much with the Church of England and the Episcopal party of Bombay.

NONCONFORMIST.

July 6.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE following are the sides in the match Civil *vs.* Military, to be played to-day:—

CIVIL.	*vs.*	MILITARY.
M. R. Wyer (Captain.)		Lt.-Col. Merriman, R. E., (Captain).
H. G. Gell.		Capt. Challenor, R.A.
A. D. Wilkins.		Lieut. Foote, R.A.
R. Mactier.		" Carleton, 4th K. O.
H. F. Buchanan.		" Hunt, 4th K. O.
H. M. Begbie.		" Merriman, 4th K.O.
— Gould.		" Archdale, Gloster Regt.
G. F. Blackwell.		Maj. Rowlandson, S.C.
J. Moore.		Lt. Kennedy, 19th Regt.
R. F. Nicholson.		" Newnham, 19th Regt.
G. W. Moir.		Capt. Oliver, R.E.

Play is to commence at 11 o'clock.

A tent will be pitched for the accommodation of ladies, and by kind permission of Colonel Beville and officers of the Marine Battalion the band of the Marine Battalion will be in attendance from 4-15 p.m.

POLO.

A match was played last evening between the Legal and Military:—Messrs. Craigie, Owen, Carnac, Conroy, and Carter, *vs.* the Rest:—Messrs. Gray, Symons, King, Kerr, and Bankier. The Rest had somewhat the best of the game all through, and finally won by one goal (hit by Mr. Gray), to none. Another goal was obtained for the Rest by Mr. Symons, but was disallowed, as the ball had not been brought the necessary distance into play. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators, both Europeans and natives, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the play.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

A match will be played this evening (commencing at 5-30) between the Byculla and Carlton Football Clubs, on the Cooperage ground. The following are the names of the players:—

CARLTON.—Backs:—Scott and O'Shea; ½ backs—Rogers and Harrington; ¼ backs:—Chance and B. Gawthorne; Forwards:—Wickam, Waite, Cowell, Dunk, Stewart, Elsam, Crowley, Burt, and Ridgeway.

BYCULLA.—Back:—Rosselet; ½ backs:—H. Gawthorne and Reed; ½ backs:— Binks and Harvey; ¼ backs:—Waller and Fearn; Forwards:—Brooks, Greahey, Muirhead, Ward, Prescott, Williams, Collins, and Purvis.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

DOSABHOY RUSTOMJEE MISTREE *vs.* DHUNBAI AND ANOTHER.

THE petitioner in this suit prayed for a divorce on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, and others. Mr. Maneckshah appeared for the petitioner. The case was heard before his lordship and eleven delegates on the 25th ult. After hearing evidence the delegates found that the adultery was proved, but represented that there had been great delay on the part of the petitioner in filing the suit. His lordship took time to consider his judgment.

His lordship, in delivering judgment to-day, said:—The facts as found by the delegates, with whose conclusions I agree, entitle the plaintiff to a decree for divorce unless the improper delay in bringing the present suit operates as a bar to the relief sought. Section 32 of Act XV. of 1865 says that "if the court be satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint, and that there has been no unnecessary or improper delay in instituting the suit, and that there is no other legal ground why relief should not be granted, then and in such case, but not otherwise, the court shall decree a divorce or judicial separation accordingly." These words seem to impose it on the court as a duty to refuse divorce in every case in which there has been undue delay; yet it can hardly have been intended that a delay unduly prolonged for a day or a week in the court's opinion should deprive the injured spouse of a remedy. I am disposed to think that "improper delay," being coupled with condonation, collusion, connivance, and followed by "no other legal ground," means such delay as, in common with condonation and collusion, forms a recognised legal ground for refusing a divorce. It must have been unnecessary or improper to the extent depriving the plaintiff, according to the doctrine of the court, of the right to the remedy otherwise open to him, to satisfy the real interpretation of the words [illegible] the [illegible] in which they are placed [illegible] consistently with the decision [illegible] delay, so far improper as to disentitle a plaintiff to favour in the way of costs, while not depriving him of his right to the aid of the court, as not indicating a culpable indifference [illegible] husband and [illegible] the discredit [illegible]

A BOMBAY HOUSE.

IN his "Notes on the Domestic Architecture of India," read before the Society of Arts, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke has the following upon native houses in Bombay:—

There is a strong family likeness between the intermural houses of the cities of Bombay, Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad. In each, narrow frontages mark houses of the business centres; but in the maze of crooked streets behind the great bazaars, are found native dwellings, with spacious façades, which would be considered worthy of place in any of the great streets of European capitals.

I am sorry there are no illustrations here of entire fronts of the larger houses, which, placed in alleys, are impossibilities to photography; whilst the elaboration of their ornamentation defies any other means of representing their ten thousand points of light and shadow. The photographs grouped under the head of "Bombay Presidency" will confirm this statement. No draughtsman, however gifted and patient, could do justice to the representation of the whole front, of which the photograph I now show is a small detail. Such a front has the house of Mr. Kirpiram, of Surat, to whom I am indebted for the permission (refused by many others) to draw the interior from measurement. The section from front to back and plans of the three floors are the work of two Hindus, students of the School of Art, Bombay.* Commencing with the ground plan, we first find the porch, which runs along the width of the house, and raised to the height of the plinth, five feet above the street. In other houses, this height varies from two to six above the level of the street. For the great width, it is shallow; still more so in some houses where the porch is but two feet deep. On the outside edge of the porch runs a curb of teak wood, upon which rests the row of stone bases of the wooden columns, with quaint bracketted capitals, which, in their turn, carry the heavy beam or lintel, the support of the whole upper part of the front of the house.

Some houses have no columned porch, but a small terrace, two or three feet wide and as many high, answers many of the purposes for which the porch is intended. Early in the morning, the men of the house assemble there, and, sitting on low stools, perform a part of the ritual of their toilettes. With brushes made from the twigs of the "babul" or "avali," they solemnly scrub their teeth, intermitting the exercise with gossiping, giving instructions for the day to servants and clerks, and even transacting minor business. During the rains, the porch affords shelter to beggars, or people overtaken by heavy showers, and at night serves as a bedroom for servants of the house. Here travellers and houseless beggars are also allowed to sleep—a cheap charity to the giver, but a priceless boon to the recipient. The beggar in India is the rich man's guest, though self-invited, and no policeman dare direct him to move on. The principal door is in the centre of the porch. On entering this we come to a large and somewhat dark hall, called "othan" or "parsal," used sometimes as a store or lumber room; as a public office or "kacheri;" or if the owner of the house is an artisan, as a workshop. In this hall any dying member of the family is brought, and laid down on the ground two or three hours before he breathes his last. During marriage ceremonies, it serves as a ladies' receiving hall, and here, also, the servants of the house and lower class guests take their food. The rooms on either side of this hall have set uses. The one on the left is generally occupied by the aged head of the family, when too infirm to ascend the step ladders which do duty for staircases. The principal staircase is situated near a door of this room, so that it may be watched by the patriarch, who notes all ascending it. In former days the armed servants of the house performed this duty, but now, under the security of the British rule, these picturesque retainers of the "good" old feudal times have disappeared. The room on the right side has its door in the courtyard, and in the house I am now describing, an entrance from the hall. It is used as a lavatory attached to the latrine. One side is paved and enclosed with a low wall, sometimes but a few inches high; here stand a row of water pots, from which the person polluted by having entered the latrine fills his brass vessel, and pouring the contents over his head, fulfils the rites of purification required by his religion. On the side of the hall, opposite to the street entrance, is a door of the same size, sometimes an open colonnade; through which the courtyard is entered. Beyond the courtyard are the women's rooms and over it the broad balcony, which, running round at the level of the first floor, leaves but a comparatively small central space open to the sky. In small houses, the balcony is carried by beams, crossing from wall to wall, but here a colonnade is necessary. The central portion of the courtyard, sunk some inches below the curb surrounding it, is paved and used as a general bathing-place, well drained by a small gutter running to a cess pit, just below the front steps of the house. On one or either side are swings for the recreation of the ladies of the house; and here they pass most of their time, some swinging and singing to amuse the others who, sitting on the floor, labour at the interminable duty of sorting the cereals and pulses which form the staple food of the people. This, the wife's daily task, is performed with great care. A small quantity is placed on the polished surface of a low stool, every grain examined carefully, and separated from those broken and marked by insects. The corridor or covered passage round the courtyard is also used for the performance of the socio-religious ceremonies, such as thread, marriage, and caste dinners; here the family clothes are made, and the family jewels melted and remade by the "sonar." The staircase to the principal portion of the upper floor can be entered from here. It is seldom more than a step ladder, with a rope rail, which, in time of [illegible] Under the stairs are cupboard-like compartments for the storage of records and books. One of these contains the entrance to an underground cell or "bhuyar," where the valuable property of the family is kept secure [illegible]

As in the present [illegible] lence, this cell is used as a cool room for retirement during the hottest part of the day; it is always partly lighted and well ventilated by concealed gratings. In another compartment will be found a secret passage to another cell, the existence of which is known to the chief members of the family only.

Formerly "dacoities," or organised robberies, were very common in the Bombay country, and it is stated by members of the native mercantile class that bands of dacoits were frequently under the protection of the ruling princes. A gang would forcibly enter a house, and, securing the head of the family, torture him until they were satisfied that all his wealth was surrendered. In this case, the entrance to the first cell would be reluctantly disclosed, and the contents given up to pillage, while the other would still contain the more considerable property.

Before leaving the courtyard, a large stone mortar sunk in one corner must be noticed. In this the rice is freed from the husk by pounding with long ironshod wooden pestles. In a corner of the sunken centre of the court is a well-head, in this case over a tank, which is filled by rain water during the monsoons.

Leaving the cloistered court, we come to another hall, the women's room, where the wife, brothers' wives, and sons' and nephews' wives pass most of their time engaged in domestic work, in some houses under the superintendence of the owner's mother, who, during her life, is the chief lady of the house. To the right of this hall are two rooms, one for storing grains, the other an infirmary. The first room on the left is set apart for the worship of the family gods. It is furnished with a shrine, in front of which is a low stool or stone pedestal, for the use of the worshipper. On either side are stands for open lamps, and in the cup-boards will be found quaint brass and silver vessels thirty to forty in number, as well as incense and different fragrant powders. Small niches in the wall contain the little lamps in which clarified butter is burnt during the "puja" ceremonies. The next room is the kitchen, with a fireplace on one side. A raised stand of masonry runs along another side of the room, somewhat like a dresser, with a row of hollows on the upper surface, to hold steadily the large brass and copper pots containing the daily supply of water for cooking purposes. It is from two to three feet high, and the front is pierced with open arches, where the utensils of the kitchen are kept. Above on the walls are open shelves for storing spare cooking, eating, and drinking pots, all kept to a burnished brightness. From the ceiling hangs a swinging frame, which serves to keep fresh vegetables required for immediate use.

In large houses there is still another courtyard behind the women's room; in this, an open yard separates the wood fuel store and stables from the residence.

On ascending the staircase already described, the balcony round the court is found to be partitioned off into rooms on two sides, leaving two open corridors which serve as passages, or, in certain seasons, for drying grains, and during the hot weather as bedrooms, when the moon shines only. A central door leads to the principal room of the house, the divan-khana, or council-hall over the "parsal." An arcaded dais runs round this room, raised a few inches above the oblong centre floor. This dais is either carpeted or covered with a white cotton cloth over soft mats. Here, on great feasts, the guests sit and recline on cushions placed all round against the walls. In the centre portion, the travelling minstrel or religious bard, and the dancing girls with their attendant musicians, perform for the gratification of the guests and the glory of the giver of the feast; on one side of it is a fountain, fed from a cistern in an upper floor.

This photograph shows the hall as prepared for the reception of European visitors. Fortunately, at Surat, they are few. When the European chairs, tables and couches are removed for the next feast, if Mr. Kirpiram could be induced to remove also the hideous looking-glasses and German coloured prints, the room would resume the stately look so admired in the halls of the princely palaces of India.

At the back of the house is another large apartment, where the ladies hold their "at homes." It serves also as a general sleeping-room for the widows and unmarried girls; and here are kept the family stores of clothes in heavy boxes. The whole of the third floor has sleeping chambers with plaster ceilings, above which is the "mala," or space between ceiling and roof, used as a store-room. In this house one of these rooms has a cooking-place with a chimney, and the usual stand for water-pots. The roofs slope inwards in small houses, and where the spring water is brackish, the roof and terrace water is collected, during the rains, into the underground cistern before mentioned.

* Chiranjilal Doonichand, draughtsman, and B. A. Gupti, clerk to the school, directed by Mr. John Griffiths, superintendent and head-master. The description of the house is taken from notes furnished by Mr. B. A. Gupti.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NORTH BORNEO COLONY.

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* of the 29th May contains the following interesting account of the progress being made in North Borneo:—

The progress of North Borneo, so closely watched at home by the Colonial and Foreign Officers, and more particularly by the shareholders, may safely be pronounced to be reassuring, and a few facts, neither prospective nor retrospective, recorded by a visitor of these shores, may confirm the statement. On the 27th April, Messrs. Douglass Lapraik and Co.'s steamer Thales, arrived at Sandakan, from Hongkong and Kudat, and the Governor, Mr. Treacher, and Mr. Alfred Dent, the Managing Director of the North Borneo Company, who were on board, met with an enthusiastic reception. The landing place was tastefully festooned with bunting in native style, and the wharves were overhung with white cloth and jungle creeping ferns. A guard of honour of swarthy Sikhs was drawn up on the landing, and the battery fired a salute from the fort as the Governor stepped ashore. After five minutes' walk the party reached an extempore built shed, also prettily decorated, in which the principal Chinese traders and merchants had congregated, and who invited the distinguished visitors, Government officers, and others to a glass of champagne.

Mr. Fund Ming Shan, speaking for his friends, expressed a hearty welcome to Sandakan to the Governor and Mr. Dent. Mr. Dent, replying, said that he heartily appreciated the welcome given to the Governor and himself, that it was most cheering to him to note the evident progress in the settlement that had been made during his short absence in China, that he regretted that he was compelled to return so soon to England, but that he trusted the same cordial feelings existing to-day between the Europeans and Chinese would continue, and that all would lend their full support to the Governor and his officers.

The Thales brought also some well-known Hongkong and China passengers to these shores. The site of Elopura, so well sheltered in the magnificent harbour of Sandakan Bay, the increasing population of Chinese and Sabas, the vigour and energy of the new settlement animated the visitors.

The trade of the ports at Papar, Kimanis Gaya, Kudat, and Sandakan, is steadily increasing, as evidenced by the reports of the officers in charge of the different stations, and the steamers Borneo, Banca, Hong Ann, and Royalist, trading regularly to Singapore and Labuan, frequently have to refuse cargo at the last ports that they touch, having loaded up with full cargoes at the first ports. Each steamer brings its complement of Chinese and Malays from Singapore, Labuan, Brunei, and Hongkong. The benefits of a settled Government also attract many natives of the Sulu Archipelago, whose tenure of property and even of existence is risky in their own country.

There is every probability of a bank being shortly established at Elopura, the necessity being daily experienced by traders and merchants in remittance bills of exchange, etc., and the Government has promised its support to this movement.

The North Borneo Steamship Company has been successfully floated, with a capital of $200,000 divided into 2,000 shares $100 each, of which 400 shares were locally taken up in Elopura. The objects in view are to run steamers of light draft and launches from port to port, and among the various rivers of the territory for direct transhipment of produce into the steamers running to Singapore, Hongkong, Australia, etc., etc. Sites for wharves and godowns will be immediately secured in the principal districts, and in future years these will be valuable assets of the company.

A large staff of surveys is now engaged at Sandakan, defining boundaries, in town suburban and waste lands. Roads are in process of formation, and buildings are rapidly springing up.

A Club has been started at Elopura by the Government officials and European residents. An influential petition has also been forwarded by the last mail to the District Grand Master of Hongkong, asking for a warrant to open a Masonic Lodge at this place.

Brick making, lime burning, and clearing the jungle are progressing on every side. There are several boat builders at work in the town, in two of whose yards steam launches are being constructed by well known men from Hongkong. There is a large Steam Saw Mill in full working order, and contractors and skilled artisans are reaping a rich harvest. Government coolies, cutting roads, &c., are receiving 30 cents per diem including their "chow" and quarters, while carpenters are receiving 70 cents per day, also with chow and quarters. A great number who have made their little "pile" have returned to Hongkong with a view of getting their friends and relations to emigrate to Borneo. The climate is healthy, and the soil being sandy, there is very little malaria, the only known cases being where it has been locally caused by the decaying trees and underwood cut down in clearing the jungle; the timber is now being burnt as it lies on the ground as soon as it is sufficiently dry for the purposes. An agent and expert arrived a few days ago from Australia representing a powerful and influential syndicate, with Sir Julius Vogel at the head, to take up 200,000 acres of ground for sugar growing purposes. The tobacco planted by Mr. Sander, of Deli, on one of the estates of the Sabah Land Company, is in an unusually flourishing condition, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of those interested in the matter. There is not the slightest doubt now but that tobacco, and of extraordinarily good quality, can be grown in the territory.

In Kudat the chief item of interest has been the discovery of mother-o'-pearl shells and pearls in Marudu Bay. The shells fetch the same price as in Sulu, viz., from $40 to $50 per picul. Here the Kakka Christians have established themselves. They are vigorously felling, clearing, and planting ground about 3 miles from Kudat, and appear to be a happy and contented lot.

More discoveries of coal have been made on the Marudu Bay coast, and a Government expert in coal is busily sinking shafts and prospecting with boring tools for coal seams at a greater depth.

CONTINENTAL TRAVEL.

SWIFT, in a passage of immortal prose, has glanced at the guerdon which should be the reward of the man who made two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before; but surely in these times, when rapid and continuous international communication has become one of the prime necessities of civilisation, some meed of grateful recognition is due to those whose enterprise and public spirit are constantly developing the means at the disposal of the travelling community for reaching with celerity and safety the most distant regions. The latest improvement in locomotion on the European continent is the "Orient Express," or quick railway service, between Paris and Constantinople by way of Vienna and Giurgevo. The first train of the new service, which, for the present, is to run twice a week, left the French capital last Friday at 7-30 p.m., the "convoi" consisting of three saloon carriages fitted with forty-two beds, a refreshment saloon, and luggage vans, so arranged that the baggage could be examined in the vans by the custom-house officers at the frontier stations, thus avoiding the delay and annoyance inevitable when the traveller's "impedimenta" have to be removed from the train in order to undergo what is usually a futile search. There is no change of carriages between Paris and Giurgevo, and the entire journey from Paris to Constantinople can be completed in about seventy-five hours. Now, the illustrious and distinguished guests who have been enjoying the sumptuous hospitality of his Imperial Majesty the Czar at Moscow cannot, when they return, reach Paris, even supposing that they travel incessantly and without changing carriages, under less than eighty-five hours. Some thirty-six hours will elapse between their leaving Moscow and their quitting Warsaw for Vienna, which is reached in nineteen hours more; and then an additional thirty hours will be taken up from the capital of the Kaiser to that of the French Republic. Thus Moscow is, from a railway point of view, ten hours more remote from Paris than is Constantinople; and even when the Czar is at St. Petersburg he will scarcely be so accessible by way of Berlin, Koenigsberg, and Wieballen, as the Sultan is at Stamboul, via Vienna and Giurgevo.

It may be interesting to contrast the marvellously accelerated system of locomotion organised in this new Orient Express with the remarkably leisurely manner in which one of the wittiest and shrewdest ladies of the eighteenth century travelled to Constantinople. In the year 1716 Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu was appointed British Envoy to the Sublime Porte, and he took with him on his embassy his young and beautiful wife, the Lady Mary Pierpoint, eldest daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingstone. The lady began her journey on the 3rd of August—old style—at Rotterdam, where she walked about the clean Batavian town in her slippers "without receiving one spot of dirt," and watched the Dutch maids washing the street pavement "with more application than ours do our bed-chambers." The Dutch maids have been scrubbing the pavement and syringing the windows and the house-fronts from that day to this. By the 13th of August the Ambassador and his consort had reached Nimeguen, where they attended Divine service at a French Calvinist church. "The parson clapped on a broadbrimmed hat in the first place, which gave him entirely the air of 'What d'ye call him' at Bartholomew Fair, which he kept up by extraordinary antic gestures, and preaching some such stuff as t'other talked to the puppets." Three days afterwards Lady Mary reached Cologne, which she found to be a very old town, with nothing worth seeing in it but the churches. Her ladyship owned that she coveted St. Ursula's pearl necklace; but she declined to discourse to her correspondent concerning the Three Kings of Cologne, deprecating, as she did, "any manner of curiosity for the titles given to jawbones and bits of worm-eaten wood." Passing through Frankfort, Wurtzburg, and Nuremberg, the distinguished travellers arrived on August 30 at Ratisbon, and on the 1st of September at Vienna, where her ladyship "so far wandered from the discipline of the Church of England" as to go to the opera on a Sunday, and where she noticed that at Court the Archduchesses sat on chairs with backs but without arms. The vivacious lady remained sightseeing in the Austrian capital until the middle of October, when with Mr. Wortley she took her departure for Prague. Thence the Ambassador and his spouse travelled north, as loyal subjects should do, to Hanover, which was crowded with English people, and where, but that his Majesty George I. of England and Elector of Hanover had appointed them a lodging, they would have found miserable accommodation. Lady Mary then returned to Vienna; and it was not until the 30th of January, 1717, that she and her husband arrived at Peterwaradein, where she found the Hungarian ladies "much handsomer than those of Austria." By the 12th of February the party had come through deep snows to the Turkish city of Belgrade, where they were most hospitably received by the "Bassa," or Pasha, in command. On the 1st of April lady Mary reached Adrianople, and in a letter to the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, was able to boast that she had "finished a journey that had not been undertaken by any Christian since the time of the Greek Emperors." The Ambassadors of the Kaiser and the few English coming that way had hitherto travelled into Turkey by way of the Danube to Nicopolis. The Ambassador and his suite had crossed the deserts of Servia with a guard of five hundred janizaries, whose insolence to the poverty-stricken villagers affected Lady Mary to tears as she saw "the poor fellows coming round the house, weeping and tearing their hair and beards in a most pitiful manner, without getting anything but drubs from the soldiers." Lady Mary declared the country between Philippopolis and Adrianople to be the finest in the world. Vines grew wild on every hill, and the perpetual spring made everything gay and flourishing. "But," added the politic Lady Mary, "this climate, happy as it seems, can never be preferred to England, with all its frosts and snows, while we are blessed with an easy government under a King who makes his own happiness consist in the liberty of his people, and chooses rather to be looked upon as their father than their master." The Sultan Achmet was at Adrianople, attended by all the European Corps Diplomatique; and there Lady Mary, who, assuming the Turkish habit, was a welcome guest in the Imperial Seraglio, noticed that the Turkish ragouts were very highly spiced, and that the soup was served last, and was much struck by the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, which she determined to try on her own little son. It was not until the 29th of May, 1717, that she reached the British Ambassador's palace at "Pera of Constantinople," which she declared to be no more a suburb of Stamboul than Westminster is a suburb to London, and where the Greek Bishop sent her a candle almost as big as [illegible] as a present.

Things have vastly changed for the better in South-Eastern Europe [illegible] de Sovi[illegible] to Constantinople: nor has the progress of amelioration been less remarkable in the Kaiserstadt than at the Sublime Porte. Structurally, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu did not think much of Vienna. The splendour and luxury of the Imperial Court she frankly admitted, and remarked that she had been more than once "entertained with fifty dishes of meat, all served in silver and well dressed; the dessert proportionate, served in the finest china." The streets of the town, however, she found so close and so narrow as to impede the view of the many and magnificent palaces of the Archdukes and the nobility; and she adds: "As the town is too little for the number of people who desire to live in it, the builders seems to have projected to repair that misfortune by clapping one town on the top of another, most of the houses being of five and some of them of six storeys . . . there is no house has so few as five or six families in it. . . . The apartments of the great ladies, and even of the Ministers of State, are divided but by a partition from that of a tailor or shoemaker." It is worthy of curious remark that the strictures passed by the fair critic in 1717 on the inconveniently crowded condition of Vienna would have applied with scarcely any alteration to the Austrain capital of less than twenty years since, when the Karuther Strasse and the Graben were the most fashionable thoroughfares, and the Archduke Charles and the Munsch the most aristocratic hotels in the Kaiserstadt. The wonderful horseshoe boulevard called the Ring Strasse, with the Danube Canal at its base, has now completely revolutionised the architectural aspect of Vienna, which has become a city certainly surpassing Berlin, and in many respects rivalling Paris, in splendour and luxurious elegance. Colossal hotels, new opera houses, theatres, museums, picture galleries meet the eye at every turn; and all that Vienna seems to need towards the enhancement of its prosperity is a considerable augmentation of the periodical contingents of English tourists. Some pleasure-travellers may be apt to think that Vienna is a very long way off. Geographically it may be so; but by steamboat and railway the journey from Charing-cross to the Ringstrasse can be accomplished in something like thirty-five hours. A "lightning express" has just been organised, leaving Vienna at a quarter to four in the afternoon. The Austro-German frontier is crossed at Passau at 9 p.m. By 1 p.m. the next day the traveller is at Cologne. By 7 p.m. he is at Brussels, and at 1 the next morning the train arrives at Calais pier, where the steamer is in waiting to convey him to Dover, where he finds the express to take him to London. There is only one examination of heavy luggage at Cologne going out, and at Passau coming home, although the Belgian and French douaniers at Verviers and Lille make a humorous pretence of looking into hat-boxes and carpet-bags, ostensibly for the purpose of discovering contraband goods, but practically with a view towards detaining the traveller just long enough to induce him to eat and drink something at the local buffets. Finally, luggage can be registered through from Vienna to London, vice versa; while, if the traveller takes a berth in a "schlafwagen," he need not change carriages once during the journey, and he will find that the conductor of the sleeping car has an ample provision, at moderate prices, of wines, spirits, beer, and aerated waters, and will supply him with coffee and hot rolls at early morning. The "Orient Express," twice a week will be a wonderful boon to people who wish to go to Constantinople in a hurry; but the facilities offered by the London and Vienna "lightning express" should be as highly prized by pleasure tourists who may have grown weary of the Rhine jaunts, the Italian lakes pilgrimage, the Riviera trip, and the "Regular Swiss Round." Vienna is not half so well known to the ordinary English traveller as it deserves to be; and, besides he who travels to Vienna may be tempted to journey further—to Buda-Pesth, and to find in the end that Belgrade and Bucharest are worth visiting.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A POET-EDITOR'S WIFE.

POETS are said to be maligned when people assert that they make bad husbands, and a series of articles appeared a short time ago for the purpose of proving that on the whole poets were more fortunate in matrimony than their prosaic neighbours. Mr. Joaquin Miller, the Californian poet, has just made known to the world the tragedy of his home. In the new world as in the old the poet must needs take all mankind into his confidence, and Joaquin Miller follows the example of Byron in letting the whole world know the miseries of his love. The art of consuming one's own smoke, for his lack of which Mr. Carlyle said some bitter things of Byron, in the days before the chimney at Cheyne-row, by kind permission of Mr. Froude, had emptied its fuliginous blast upon mankind, is not a poetic gift; and the Californian, no more than the Englishman, can preserve that silence which he recently declared was the supreme characteristic of his countrymen. The tribute to his wife's memory which Joaquin Miller has published; is, however, excusable, on the ground that it appears in fulfilment of a promise which each made the other in San Francisco, when, as he says, "she seemed to see wreck and storm and separation for us on the arena of life long before it came, and even while we were newly married, very hopeful, young and strong and happy." It is a strange wild story, which he tells of the way in which he found and wooed and won "Minnie Myrtle," the *nom de plume* of his wife. For Mrs. Miller, like her husband, was a journalist, and it was her writings over that fanciful signature in the Far Western newspapers that first attracted his attention. He says:—"It was while I was riding Mosaman and Miller's pony express from Walla Walla to Millersburg, in the mines of Idaho, in the summer of 1861, that I first was attracted by her writings in the newspapers. I wrote her and had replies. Then when I came down from the mountains and embarked in journalism she wrote to me and our letters grew ardent and full of affection. Then I mounted my horse and rode hundreds of miles through the valleys and over the mountains, till I came to the sea, at Port Oxford, then a flourishing mining town, and there first saw "Minnie Myrtle." Tall, dark, and striking in every respect the first Saxon woman I had ever addressed had it all her own way at once. She knew nothing at all of my life except that I was an expressman and country editor. I knew nothing at all of hers, but I found her, with her kind, good parents, surrounded by brothers and sisters, and the pet and spoiled child of the mining and lumber camp. In her woody little world there by the sea she was literally worshipped by the rough miners and lumbermen, and the heart of the bright and merry girl was brimming full of romance, hope, and happiness. I arrived on Thursday. On Sunday next we were married! Oh, to what else but ruin and regret could such romantic folly lead? Procuring a horse for her, we set out at once to return to my post far away over the mountains."

When that mountain ride was over they found that Mr. Miller's newspaper had been suppressed, and the newly-married pair were turned adrift in the world. They drifted first to San Francisco, then to Oregon, and then a baby having been added to the party, the trio set out with a party of friends for a mining camp further East:—"And what a journey was this of ours over the Oregon Sierras, driving the bellowing cattle in the narrow trail through the dense woods, up the steep, snowy mountains, down through the roaring canons! It was wild, glorious, fresh, full of hazard and adventure! Minnie had made a willow basket and swung it to her saddle-horn, with the crowing and good-natured baby inside, looking up at her laughing as she leaped her horse over the fallen logs or made a full hand with whip and lasso slashing after the cattle. But when we descended the wooded mountains to the open plain on the eastern side of the Sierras the Indians were ready to receive us, and we almost literally had to fight our way for the next week's journey every day and night. And this woman was one of the truest souls that ever saw battle."

Reaching the mines at last Joaquin Miller settled down, studied, practised as a lawyer, was elected judge, and then the fever of poetic ambition coming strong upon him, he became "old and thoughtful" as he composed the "Songs of the Sierras." His health failed him, he grew dull and self-absorbed, and the "merry-hearted and spoiled child of the mines" became impatient of the dull monotony of his study. She was not happy, and after a time the longing for the sea and the old home coming strong upon her, she took her two children and returned to her mother. He promised to follow her. He broke his word—or at least postponed fulfilling his promise till a year passed, when Minnie Myrtle, spoiled child of the mines that she was, ever angry and impulsive, brought a suit for a divorce. Of this the poet says:—"This so put me to shame that I abandoned my plans and in rage and disappointment formed a collusion with her lawyer to give her a pretence of that which she professed to desire. The sham decree was announced to the world. And it was perhaps quite ten years before she by chance met some one who told her the truth. She had married, but at once left all, and came to me here. I had seen her form but once for nearly a dozen years. And such years! Let me not recite any of the horrors they hold in this connection; and yet I heard from her all the time, and while she wrote against me and lectured about me and did all that made my life so miserable she did not really mean my ruin; but thinking me strong and prosperous and happy, she exhausted her wit and sarcasm on me and laughed that she might not weep. But in time she drove me nearly mad, and I left the country and proposed never to return." After a time, however, he went back to America, and she also returned to him. "I have come to you to die," she said; but although he saw death in her face he refused her prayer that she might be allowed to see her little girl, who for three years had been sent to a convent school in Canada. "I was not very kind," he confesses; "God knows, I am sorry now." All that he would promise was that "she should surely see her daughter before she died," and with this she was perforce content. She had not long to wait. Winter wore on. April came:—"Then they came to tell me, from her, that she was dying, and I must keep my promise. The child came, and the good people, the gentle loving people, who kept with her and cared for and loved and pitied her in these last days said it was like religion to see them together and that the dying woman in her last days was very, very happy. And so 'Minnie Myrtle' died last May in New York." It is a pitiful tale. Nor is its sadness relieved by its familiarity. I suppose the world needs a few geniuses born into it now and then," once said the unhappy wife of one of the best known of English novelists; "but I am very sorry for those who have to live with them." "Minnie Myrtle" would probably have made the same remark.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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THE MONSOON.

The *Daily Telegraph* has again honoured our monsoon with a leading article. The following appeared in its issue of June 8:—

Four words have sufficed to convey in a recent telegram from India the news that "the monsoon has burst"—news that has in it nevertheless enough of the romance of nature and of the welfare of an Empire to justify a volume. Gathering up its forces in the Southern Hemisphere, the rain-heralding wind sweeps across the Indian Ocean, and striking its western shore, tells the great peninsula that relief from the parching sun and from the anxieties of possible famine is close at hand. In obedience to the tidings, everything changes its life. Native India wakes up suddenly to agriculture, and man and beast, bird and insect, revive to a new existence. Steamers change their course and dates of sailing, commerce alters all its routine to suit the altered weather, Indian society shifts its home from the summer-refuges on the hills to the fast cooling plains, or from malarial lowlands to drier heights. It is, in fact, the breaking of Oriental Spring, the annual miracle of the resurrection of Nature; and men and women and, above all, children, feel an instant relief from dry, breathless heat to soft, moist days, and better than all medicine in household and nursery is that simple news of the bursting of the monsoon. At bandstand and dinner-table, racquet court and club, afternoon whist and evening drive, the same old questions are asked, the same suggestions ventured, the same hopes spoken, as to the day when "the rains" will reach the thirsting stations. Letters from the South are quoted in the North chronicling the advance of the lifesaving monsoon, and the familiar tradition of a certain year when the rains commenced a week earlier than usual goes its annual round, to elate the sanguine and to encourage all.

It is a jest against Englishmen that they would worship the sun if they had ever really seen it; and it might just as well be laughingly said that if we knew what rain really meant we should welcome it too. For, though we are not altogether unfamiliar with the phenomenon of rain, we have never experienced the intense luxury of drenching showers after months of fierce, intolerable heat. In our litanies survives the relic of the old-world worship of the raingiving divinity, the Zeus Imbrius of Southern Europe, the Odin of the North, the Rain-Maker of the far West, Indra the Rain-Compeller, and Tai-tin of the far East. But we ourselves, except in intervals of rational sympathy with agricultural interests, can hardly sympathise with the wonderful gratitude of India for its annual delivery from the terrors of the pestilence of cholera and from famine, or recognise the fact that a shower of rain means everything—health and wealth and happiness—to a whole nation of nations. We grumble at the drizzle that postpones our lawn-tennis, and drives the garden party within doors to an afternoon dance. In our Eastern Empire, however, the black rain clouds rolling up to-day across the Continent are more welcome than mines of silver. The governments of provinces draw a breath of relief as the dread of threatening scarcity disappears under the shadows of those conquering clouds, and every native through all the breadth and length of the land, accepts the sunless days as the promise of brighter times, and the lowering rain-gloom as an earnest of cheerful harvesting. The lean cattle, only too glad hitherto of their miserable dole of old chopped stubble and tree leaves, and of the shade of the village walls, suddenly throw off their wretchedness and languor, and sniffing the rain-laden wind, range far afield, too sanguine of the first sprouts of grass, the first herbage on the undergrowth, but glad enough to feel the warm rain pattering down in large rich drops upon their shrunken hides. The flocks, too, become adventurous, and deserting the earthen trough, where until now the scanty chaff had tempted them to gather, wander over the unploughed land and along the jungle skirts, anticipating the suddenness with which vegetation will spring up, and the dead furrows become green and the parched banks break into leaf and blossom. Nor is wild life less sensitive to the gladdening revolution that drives the tyrant sun from its high place. Insect existence responds at once to the vivifying influence, and released from chrysalis imprisonment, bright butterflies take to the air. The birds, driven by the heat into the hills or distant countries return to their haunts welcome as our own cuckoos, swallows, and nightingales; for the native of India, of whom Europe as yet knows nothing, notes their coming, and is glad of it, since each of the winged things about him has its legend or tradition, and they form in themselves not only a calendar of the seasons but of his high days and holidays. The coppersmith barbet, with its hard metallic note ringing from the dead tip of the old tamarind tree, is gone, and so is the reign of Seetla, the goddess of small-pox—whom a month ago the women of the village propitiated with solemn procession, bearing votive chickens on long poles, and chanting a doleful litany of appeal to the dread divinity. In its place the koil pipes its keen crescendo from the budding mango-tree, and now is the month of Kama, the love god of the East, the month of blossoms, of brighter "poojas" and more pleasing shrines. Beasts of prey which, in the hot weather, had gathered round the shrunken water-pools and thence ravaged the village herds, prowling at night actually within the precincts of the hamlet, are now retreating to the distant jungles, where the water-courses will soon, they know, be replenished, and the deer and other animals, their natural food, will be returning. Thus the cheery bark of the fox in the furrows takes the place of the dismal howling of the hungry wolf. More practically, too, the change that the monsoon works comes home to the native, for the money-lender, who had been growing daily more gruff, unbends in his conversation and manners, chats with the peasant on familiar topics, speaks less of arrears and more of future accommodation. The plough needs looking to; one of the oxen that has succumbed to the hot weather has to be replaced; the seed grain has been eaten up by the household. [illegible] shop at the corner of the village, all furnished forth with reed-mats for the visitors that never fail the money-lender, with imposing but unjust scales, and samples in red earthen pans of all the many grains of Indian food. There, over the social formality of the hubble-bubble pipe of village-grown tobacco, the two, debtor and creditor, arrange for further advances upon future harvests. Throughout India, probably in tens of thousands of hamlets, exactly the same scenes are to-day occurring—the peasants busy over their agricultural gear, patching up their house-roofs, and bargaining with the "mahajun" in anticipation of the coming crop. Yesterday, famine, or the foreshadowing of it, was within appreciable distance—for a week or two may make all the fatal difference between plenty and starvation—but to-day, now that "the monsoon has burst," the harvest is assured, the land rent as good as in pocket, and the household provisions for three months. Is it any wonder, then that the reprieve which this annual miracle works, should strike gladness throughout the land, seeing how it affords the peasantry, the vast majority of the population of India, another interval of breathing time in their poor, dull lives, and gives native commerce its annual impulse? The peasant, refurnished with funds, now refits the household in cloth and chattel, wherever the dreary hot weather has worked deficiencies—while the monsoon enlivens the face of Nature, and summons into bright spring life all the gayest features of the Indian country side.

Nor can we, the fellow-subjects of these dusky toilers, afford to contemplate their battered state with merely distant approval, for the rain that is falling in India to-day may mean millions of English money saved. It takes very little to turn the scale against the agricultural population of Hindostan, and the monsoon delayed might next month have meant a Famine Fund and Famine Works, a Famine Commission and Famine Taxation. The generous heart of England would have been touched, and charity would have flowed in along those Pactolian channels to which the whole world has now learned to turn in distress. The Press would have been occupied with the "Indian Famine" telegrams, pamphlets have been written, speeches delivered, and all the old anxieties and excitements renewed. But the tidings that the monsoon has burst, makes this impossible. For another six months Hindostan is secured from all danger of starvation. For another six months at least a hundred millions of people, subjects of Queen Victoria, are placed beyond the peril of famine. Yet how lightly we might treat the momentous intelligence! It sounds to thousands of gay people, who think better of rainbows than of rainclouds, but a small thing that showers should be falling to-day some thousands of miles to the east of London. Does it not fall repeatedly in London itself, without any comment beyond expressions of discontent? When, however, we come to send our sympathies, as every true man and woman can, beyond our own small island, and think of the ecstacy of joy with which multitudes of human beings have welcomed the timely arrival of "the rains," bringing home to ourselves even the faintest reflection of the contentment and tranquillity which the removing of this load of anxiety means, it is impossible to withhold at any rate a silent congratulation, and to rejoice with India and with our countrymen who govern that splendid appanage of the British Crown, over the news that the monsoon has burst. It is better than victories.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 3.)

The privilege leave for three months granted in the *Gazette* of 19th inst. to Mr. A. Cruickshank, Collr. of South Arcot, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. F. H. Hebbert, to act as Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. Mackenzie on other duty.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following appointment which has been made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court:—Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, C.S., to officiate as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Weir on other duty, or until further orders.

The Rev. D. J. French, to be Chaplain of Berhampore, transferred at his own request.

The Rev. C. E. Whiteley, M.A., Chaplain of Berhampore to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam.

The following promotions and reversions in the Engr. Estabt. are ordered:—Mr. C. J. Peters, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, sub pro tem, to be Ex. Engr., Third Grade, from 23rd March, permanent; Capt. L. Langley, R. E., Assist. Engr., First Grade, to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, from 23rd March, permanent.

Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, sub. pro. tem., to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade from 23rd March, temporary.

Mr. E. Green, Inspr. in the Salt Dept., is posted to the charge of the Kanaparti Circle with effect from the termination of his acting appointment in the Office of the Chief Secy. to Govt.

Mr. J. S. Freer, Assist. Inspr. in the Salt Dept., is transferred from the Balacheruvu to the charge of the Mogaltur Circle.

The Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance grants privilege leave of absence to Col. H. McLeod, R. A., Supt., Gun Carriage Factory, for sixty days from 9th July.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—Major T. H. B. Young, S. C., Wing Commandr, 17th Regt. N. I., arrived at Madras on 22nd June.

Lieut. John Jackson, 1st Battn., Essex Reg., Wing Officer, 21th Reg. N. I., is admitted to the Mad. S. C. from 31st May.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Bgde. Surgn. J. Henderson, M. D., I. M. D. Supt., Central Jail, Bangalore, arrived at Madras on 22nd June.

Surgn.-Major A. F. Dalgairns, I. M. D. Medical Officer, Head Quarters, 7th Regt. N. I. arrived at Madras on 22nd June.

Capt. C. M. Smith R. A. Commandant, No. 2 Batty., Hyderabad Cont. Arrived at Bombay on 25th June.

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SMALL MEN'S JERSEYS, 1 inch stripe...	3	8	each.
MEN'S " " " ...	4	4	do.
STOCKINGS ...	1	12	per pair.
CAPS ...	0	12	each.

In the undernoted Colours—Black and Scarlet, Royal Blue and White, Yellow and Black Navy and White, Scarlet and White, Black and Royal Blue.

ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Kinckerbocker Ribbed Stockings, all wool, per pair... ... Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSIERY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
AND
CRAWFORD MARKET, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the public to the following SPECIALITIES out of their immense stock of Watches, which for their splendid time-keeping qualities and durability enjoy a well earned reputation over all India:—

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 150; in strong gold cases, Rs. 300.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 110; in strong gold cases, Rs. 250.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60; in gold cases, Rs. 150 and Rs. 175.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open crystal faced cases, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

Their sterling silver model Lever Watches winding with key, in open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 56; in gold cases, Rs. 150.

As a cheap but thoroughly reliable watch, Messrs. F. L. and Co. recommend their silver open faced, hunting, and half-hunting Lever Watches winding with key, at Rs. 25, 26, 27; superior, Rs. 35.

Their celebrated "Original" Campaign keyless Lever Watches in white metal open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 25, 30, and 35 respectively.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works.......74
Office.......30
WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY.....CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.
OFFICE..........FORBES STREET, FORT.
TELEPHONE NOS.
PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depot for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

RIPON IRON WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despatch.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

"ROYAL CHARTER"
WACHTER AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

REFERRING TO "THE QUEEN'S LAST BALL," LONDON, "TRUTH" SAYS:—

"THE supper is always most admirable at the Palace and the Wines unexceptionable, notably "the Dry Champagne. In this respect the Queen sets an example which might very well be followed at other fashionable entertainments, at most of which the guests are ruthlessly poisoned with the cheapest abominations that can be bought."

The above Champagne refered to was *Wachter and Co.'s* "Royal Charter" which *alone* is supplied at the Palace.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS JARS.

Having Lock taps, and made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons. The Jars are protected with wicker-work and are handy packages for Travellers, and others who care to improve the quality of Indian water by the admixture of excellent Scotch or Irish Whisky.

Price for 2 gallon Jar Rs. 3-0
" " 4 gallon Jar Rs. 4-0
Lock taps silvered are Rs. 4 each.
Wood taps Rs. 1-8 do.
Jars can be returned for refilling.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF THE GENUINE
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750

S. ROSE & Co. guarantee the above Piano to be the genuine Instruments of MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE of Stuttgart, so well-known in India.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

These Pianos are of the strongest possible construction. They have been sold by us for many years and never fail to give entire satisfaction.

ANO F ORTES for hire or on the easy-payment system in Bombay or the Mofussil Full particulars on application.

A large variety of Pianos by first-class makers to select from.

NEW CATALOGUES OF PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, &c. POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5¼ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. ——— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ——— and published in the ——— of dated the ——— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ——— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

——— Signature.
——— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No. ——— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ——— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ——— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——— day of ——— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this ——— day of ——— 1883.

——— President.
——— Member.
——— Ex-officio Member.

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered at the ——— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April, 1883.